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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 30.10
Temperature 2 p.m. 51
Humidity 2 p.m. 86

8168

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ARMAMENT TO BE CURTAILED.

GERMAN SHIPS NOT TO BE RETURNED.

Paris, February 3.
It is hoped that the constitution of the League of Nations will be definitely termed this week, including the abolition of the submarine as a vessel of war, and the recommendation that the economic weapon shall take the place of armed force. Regarding disarmament, the League is endeavouring to work out a scheme by which the armaments of all nations are to be curtailed to a point decided upon as necessary for defence.

The German ships handed over under the recent Armistice terms will not be returned, and the principle of ton for ton will be rigorously applied. It does not appear that Australia is yet a supporter of the mandatory system. The general opinion is that Mr. Lloyd George has succeeded in establishing an excellent formula under which the Dominion control will be practically absolute.

THE STRIKES AT HOME.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AS PEACE-MAKER.

London, February 9.
Everything is ready for the resumption of the Tubes. Yesterday the power stations were working, but the strikers were apparently desirous of having a holiday for another day.

The National Union Railwaymen officials stated last night that meetings of various London centres had decided, almost unanimously, to accept the agreement reached on Saturday morning.

Mr. Lloyd George arrived at London last evening and went to Downing Street, where he immediately investigated the strike trouble. It is expected he will take prompt steps to conciliate Labour nationally.

The Clyde strike committee last evening issued a manifesto to British Labour declaring that a great unemployment crisis is imminent unless the unemployed were absorbed by means of shorter hours. They decided to continue the forty-hours movement and to organise meetings throughout the country. The negotiations in Belfast continued yesterday, but were adjourned till Monday.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL TO BE FORMED.

Paris, February 8.
A communique from Paris states that the meeting of the commission of the League of Nations this morning was marked by the same accord of view that has characterised the previous sessions. The commission finds itself nearing the end of its task and only a few articles of the draft remain to be formally presented to the members of the commission for discussion.

The Supreme War Council resumed the discussion of the terms for the renewal of the Armistice. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Wilson, was approved. Under present conditions many questions not primarily of a military character arising daily are bound to become of increasing importance as time passes. They should be dealt with on behalf of the United States and the Allies by civilian representatives of these Governments experienced in such questions as finance, food blockade, control of shipping, and raw materials. To accomplish this there shall be constituted at Paris a Supreme Economic Council to deal with such matters for the period of the Armistice. The Council shall absorb or replace such other existing inter-Allied bodies and their powers as may be determined from time to time. The Economic Council shall consist of not more than five representatives from each of the Governments concerned.

PERSIAN AND SIAMESE DELEGATES.

Paris, February 7.
The Persian delegate to the Peace Conference arrived at Marseille to-day. Prince Traidoff the delegate of the Siamese Government is expected at Marseille to-day.

ALLIED POWERS IN AGREEMENT.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

Paris, February 7.
M. Tardieu made some interesting statements concerning the blockade question. He desires to give the greatest possible freedom to neutral states to import what they need only on condition of an absolute guarantee that no re-exportation into Germany should take place.

France took a decided attitude in the prohibition of importation of raw materials into Germany. If Germany were now awarded freedom to import raw materials, the French factories, destroyed by the war, would be a second time destroyed by peace.

On the question of the non-importation of raw materials into Germany, France and the Allied Powers are unanimous. A general agreement has been concluded between the Great Powers on all the main points, including the big questions of the territorial claims of France and Italy. Mr. Wilson hopes that the convention be complete before he leaves on February 13. The framework of the League has been established, and the details and rules will be settled afterwards. The Bolsheviks' reply accepts the principle of Allied Intervention in the Murman and Archangel districts. The Ukraine and Omsk Governments promise to respect foreign loans and industries. The opinion in French circles is that this reply has cleared the atmosphere, but that there is a possibility that it is merely bluff.

FRANCE AND FOOD SPECULATORS.

TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Paris, February 3.
Several measures are to be taken by the French Government against food speculators who are to be tried by court-martial. The Control of French railways will be restored to the railway companies next February.—Hans.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES.

TUBES TO BEGIN RUNNING.

London, February 8.
The agreement between the National Union of Railwaymen and the management of the Underground Railways came too late to permit of a resumption of the Tubes to-day.

The agreement provides that the Union shall nominate a man for each Underground Railway to co-operate with the representatives of the Companies in seeing that facilities are provided to get the physical needs of the motormen, which will be included in an eight-hours day.

An early settlement of the Clyde strike is now regarded as doubtful. The Strike Committee state that the men are determined to remain out till their demands have been acceded to.

Hunger is now entering as a factor in the strike of 25,000 engine men and others on the North-East Coast for a 44 hours week, which has lasted for five weeks. The strikers' funds are low, and there is much distress, especially among the dependent labourers. The strike is contrary to the advice of the London Executive of the Amalgamated Engineers, who had agreed to give 47-hours week a trial.

MILITARY LORRIES USED FOR CONVEYING PUBLIC.

London, February 9.
The Press Bureau states that the President of the Board of Trade and the Home Secretary have informed a deputation of the Licensed Vehicle Workers' Union on Saturday that, until the dispute of the Underground Railways was settled, it was impossible to say whether military lorries could continue to be used to convey the public or not.

FUTURE OF SUBMARINES.

ADMIRALTY FAVOURS TOTAL ABOLITION.

London, February 8.
With reference to the suggestion for the abolition of submarines, which has been before the Paris Conference, Reuter's Agency learns on high authority that the British Admiralty strongly favours the total prohibition of submarine building and the use of the submarine in warfare. This naturally would be subject to a general International agreement and rigid guarantees and safeguards. This attitude of the British Navy has all the more point, in view of the fact that Great Britain is far ahead of all other nations as regard the actual possession of submarines and their potential production.

AMERICA FINANCING BELGIUM.

New York, February 8.
An American Syndicate, including the Morgans, has arranged for a loan of \$50,000,000 to Belgium.

SOLDIERS MARCH TO WHITEHALL.

TROUBLE OVER LEAVE.

London, February 8.
The Press Bureau states:—The War Office in a statement, explaining the soldiers' trouble, says there have been two days accumulation of leave of expired men in London, totalling 11,000. Trains were provided for all, but the Tube strikes prevented the men reaching the despatching points in proper time. Nine thousand had been despatched before 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday. Afterwards 250 of the remainder, influenced by a few self-constituted leaders, marched to Whitehall, whence a guard marched them to Wellington barracks, pending entrainment. Nine of the ringleaders have arrived.

SIMPLE CURE FOR SPANISH INFLUENZA.

Stockholm, February 8.
The noted Swedish physician, H. Björnsen, claims that Spanish influenza is curable by exposing the patient's back to a strong electric heat and light, the appliance to be followed by the application of heat-developing compresses, whereby intense perspiration is induced. He claims that his numerous patients have been cured in two to five days by this process.

RAVAGES OF TYPHUS IN RUSSIA.

DEARTH OF COFFINS.

Stockholm, February 7.
Typhus is raging in Petrograd and Moscow, and other big towns of Russia. Twelve doctors and forty nurses have died in one hospital alone. Sufficient coffins are not procurable.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESIDENT ELECTED.

Copenhagen, February 8.
A message from Weimar says Dr. David, the Majority Socialist and ex-Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been elected President of the National Assembly almost unanimously.

DEATH OF M. XAVIER LEROUX.

Paris, February 3.
M. Xavier Leroux has died in Paris. He was a pupil of Massenet, on whose style his own was modelled.

TRIBUTE TO FRENCH PRESS.

Paris, February 2.
Speaking at a banquet held at Paris last evening, by the Republican Journalists' Association, M. Poincaré paid a warm tribute to the conduct of the French press during the war as maintaining confidence throughout the darkest hours.

JAPANESE DELEGATE TO LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Paris, February 3.
Mr. Otsuki has been appointed to represent Japan at the International Labour Conference.—Hans.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CIVIL WAR IN HAMBURG.

GERMAN UNREST CONTINUES.

Berlin, February 8.
Reports of disturbances come from all parts of Germany. Civil War continues at Düsseldorf and, to some extent, at Hamburg.

The Soviets have seized the telephones and telegraphs at Luebeck with the object of interfering with the Government communications, but the object was not attained, owing to the State officials immediately striking out on a policy which is proving effective in various parts of the country against the Spartacist usurpation.

The Spartacists are still agitating the National Assembly, which is receiving ultimatums from many parts of Germany. For example, the Soviet of Gotha has sent an ultimatum that unless the Guards are withdrawn from Weimar, a general strike will be proclaimed at Thuringen. It is hoped in Berlin that the Centre Party will participate in the New National Government, thus greatly strengthening it.

IMPERIAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT OPENS CONFERENCE.

London, February 8.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, in opening the Conference of the Imperial Union of Teachers, convened by the League of the Empire for Overseas Soldier Teachers, held at Marble Hall, India Office, which 600 persons attended, said he hoped before they returned home they would see as much as possible of the Motherland.

A message was read from Queen Alexandra which incidentally mentioned that the League of the Empire for Overseas Soldier Teachers was establishing residential headquarters at London for Overseas Teachers.

Sir Cyril Cobb, Chairman of the London County Council, suggested interchanges of Teachers between Great Britain and the Dominions.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, February 10.
Ting Pao Chien the ex-Governor of Shansi was shot three times in the arm, back, and neck while riding in a rickshaw along Tartan Road on Saturday morning. His condition is serious. The would-be assassin escaped.

THE RUSSIAN ARTISTS.

SATURDAY'S CONCERT.

A rich feast was presented to music-lovers at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, when the two grandeur to Liszt's Rhapsodie Russian instrumentalists—M.M. XV, a piece which is seldom attempted as it is extremely difficult—made their third appearance in Hongkong. They presented Liszt's Capriccio in B minor, a programme which again was another very brilliant irresistibly impressed the piece, its brilliancy lying in its whole of the keenly appreciative soft notes and its special touch.

The two are artists of extreme temperament and immense power, allied with that delicate sensitiveness which goes to make up "virtuosity" of the first rank. The music was magnificent. To the most perfect mastery of technique was added the inspiration of genius. More than common powers are needed merely to perform the mechanical feat of making very difficult but it is performed so beautifully by M. as that presented on Saturday Sklarevski that the audience cannot, but to give life and soul to every movement of every work, rousing and sustaining the enthusiasm of an audience.

The programme opened with Schumann's Carnival. This is one of the best compositions of Schumann, and extremely difficult of correct interpretation. Many pianists have played this service in the Concert. The chiming of the bells, the movements of the procession going in and out—all this was vividly composed in four notes—A (E) S, brought before us by the C. H.—which is the name of the place where Schumann's wife was born. It is one of the many interesting variations in musical literature and one of the most brilliant examples of the most variations. Composed in an epoch of contemporary music, it is entirely in Schumann's style and harmony. When he composed it, his contemporaries blamed him. He fought with them and in the last part of the Carnival (March) he has portrayed to us his enemies as portrayed to us by Klengel, who is the greatest of our modern masters. The "Carnival" is every part in response to an encore.

In the second part of the programme the pianist could not resist the encores, although these added to a strain that must have been sufficiently severe. He obliged with Beethoven's March (arrangement by Rubinstein)—the march of the Turkish patrols—and Schumann, and extremely difficult "In the Convent" by Barodine. The latter piece was full of life, giving a perfect picture of the piece, but could not make any impression. M. Sklarevski has arisen to do it and entirely surprised his audience. The Carnival is composed in four notes—A (E) S, brought before us by the C. H.—which is the name of the place where Schumann's wife was born. It is one of the many interesting variations in musical literature and one of the most brilliant examples of the most variations. Composed in an epoch of contemporary music, it is entirely in Schumann's style and harmony. When he composed it, his contemporaries blamed him. He fought with them and in the last part of the Carnival (March) he has portrayed to us his enemies as portrayed to us by Klengel, who is the greatest of our modern masters. The "Carnival" is every part in response to an encore.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

SILVER QUIET.

Singapore, February 10.
The silver market is quiet.

cellist played the Elegy by David Popper, a Bohemian Jew born in Prague. It is one of the most charming and melodious pieces by Popper and is famous throughout the world.

The greatest treat was the Kol Nidrei by Marks Bruch. The history of this piece dates from the Spanish Inquisition, when Jews were compelled to embrace Christianity at the risk of losing their lives. Outwardly they pretended to be Christians, but nevertheless they worshipped in secret synagogues underground and in catacombs, and to their prayer the melody of Kol Nidrei was set. This is up till this day chanted on Yom Kippur or the Day of Atonement, reminding them of the terrible times of their ancestors. In the melody you can feel the tragic nature of their sufferings and Bruch, himself a Jew, took the melody for his composition, and made the most beautiful piece for cello. The melody begins within six notes in the old style, and, therefore, has great beauty. The first part is in D minor and the second in D major, which bring out the great difference in the feeling between the tears and the tragedy.

Klengel's Scherzo was exquisitely rendered by the cellist, after which he played Chanson's Trieste by Tschalkovski which portrays the piteous compassion of the soul, and expresses it with feeling. The final item was the Minuet of Boccherini from the XI Quintet—a most charming and picturesque piece.

On Wednesday a matinee performance will be given at the Theatre—the last of their concerts.

TANK IN CIVIL LIFE.

Having won its spurs in the war, the tank is now being adapted to commercial uses. It is towing barges on the French canals, and arrangements are to be made for its general use for this purpose. It is doubtful whether such an enterprise can be emulated in England. A Daily Chronicle representative was informed recently that the matter had not yet been seriously considered, but the difficulties in the way were so great that it was not likely we should see tanks on our towing-paths. "I think we should have to build the canals to fit the tanks," said an official of the Grand Junction Canal. "Our inland waterways are different from those of the Continent, and I don't think the tank method could be successfully adopted here. Towing-paths are not wide enough, and bridges are too frequent and too low. On our own system alone we have from 250 to 300 bridges, and they have only eight or nine feet headway. In a good many cases there is trouble to get a tall horse under them, and I do not see how a tank could manage it at all, unless it was very much smaller than anything we have seen yet."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Hongkong Canton & Macon Steamboat Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.—Noon.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.

Theatre Royal.—Collection for the Chinese Relief Fund.

GENERAL NEWS.

GERMAN MINE DODGES.

As instancing the perils of the land mines laid by Germans in the territory evacuated by them, Mr. C. E. W. Bean, the official correspondent with the Australian forces, says that one British tunnelling company alone had an officer and seven men killed in digging up these mines. The Germans, who by the armistice terms had promised to send their own pioneers to do this work did not send any, and finally told the British authorities to use German prisoners. These delayed mines consisted usually of an ordinary 30 shell, with a fuse wherein the striker was delayed by a wire. In the box containing the fuse were four tubes of acid, one strong enough to eat through the wire in three days, another tube in one week, another in two and another in three or more weeks. Buried on railways or at cross-roads, the mines were often placed at the bottom of a crater where one mine had already exploded, in order to prevent our engineers noticing the upturned earth. When the crater was filled up and the line relaid, it blew up sometimes six weeks later. It was some time before all these dodges were understood, and the trouble is now past.

NOVEL CAMP PUNISHMENT.

In contrast with the familiar record of maltreatment of British prisoners in Germany, some amusing incident of life in the huge camp at Schneidemühl were told by a sergeant of the R.G.A. who has just reached England. Some of the German officers in charge of the camp were real "sports," said the sergeant. It would occur sometimes that men in the camp were "reserved for punishment" on account of discipline. Rather than inflict the ordinary punishments, however, the commandant would arrange for certain officers to box some of the prisoners, in the hope of administering punishment to them in that way. But among the Englishmen were a number of clever boxers, and it usually happened that they made full use of their opportunities, inflicting on the Germans a retribution which caused the greatest hilarity in the camp. "Really," said the sergeant, "our occasional high spirits nearly drove the Germans mad with indignation."

WORTHY WAR MEMORIALS.

An organized effort is to be made throughout the country to make the memorials of the war worthy of their great occasion. To deal with this problem a representative committee of the Royal Academy has been formed, with Sir Edward J. Poynter as chairman. The committee will not undertake designs, but will give assistance and advice to promoters of memorials. An announcement issued by the Royal Academy states: "It is felt that all men of good will should contribute of such ability as they possess to bring it about that our war memorials should express the ideals fought for by the free nations of the world, and that while they speak to future generations of the courage and patriotism of those who have died, they do not sacrifice any of that older beauty which is England's legacy from an immemorial past."

"REPORTED MISSING."

Every effort is being made to trace officers and airmen who have become missing from time to time, and of whom no further information has been received. The Air Ministry announced recently. Relatives and friends having any information concerning individual officers or men are requested to forward it to the Air Ministry, when every effort will be made to locate the officer or man concerned, but owing to the varying circumstances in regard to cases of missing personnel some considerable time must elapse before information of a satisfactory or conclusive nature can be received. Relatives are, however, assured that when any definite information is obtained it will be transmitted to the next-of-kin immediately.

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NOTICES.

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VERSAILLES.

TRAGIC MEMORIES OF 1871.

Versailles, where the Peace Conference is expected to meet, has hitherto had tragic memories for France as the scene of her great humiliation. In its palace, in the famous "Galerie de Glaces" King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor on January 18, 1871.

The date was chosen as the 18th anniversary of the creation of the Kingdom of Prussia. The ceremony was an extraordinarily brilliant one in the presence of the old King William, of the Crown Prince (Frederick, father of the present Emperor), of Bismarck, gigantic in his uniform of the white cuirassiers of the old Moltke, and most of the German generals and princes, a religious service was held. The sermon, preached on a text from Psalm xxi. exulted in the defeat of the French, who "intended mischief against Thee; and imagined such a device as they are not able to perform."

After this prelude the King read out the patent establishing the Empire and Bismarck, in strident tones, followed with the proclamation to the German Empire. If the German people and its rulers had been faithful to its words the world would have been spared the present war. It concluded: "May God grant us and our successors ever to be increasers of the German Empire, not by warlike conquests, but with the graces and gifts of peace for the national well-being, freedom, and civilization."

The Grand Duke of Baden led the cheers for the new Emperor, standing in full view of the great series of pictures representing Louis XIV's wars against Germany, Holland, and Spain.

At Bismarck's lodgings, in the Rue de Provence, Versailles, the preliminaries of the treaty of

peace were negotiated by Bismarck with Thiers and Favre, representing France. These were dictated by the famous Prussian statesman. The French were compelled to agree to the surrender of Alsace and much of Lorraine, including Strasbourg and Metz, to pay an indemnity of 2200,000,000 (Bismarck at first demanded 2240,800,000), and to submit to a German entry into Paris and a German occupation of a large area in France until the last instalment was paid. It has often been said that Thiers and Favre showed weakness in accepting such terms, and it is certainly true that Favre proved too soft in fibre for the business of meeting Bismarck. But Thiers at least saved Belfort by threatening to break off the negotiations if Bismarck persisted in demanding that fortress and Bismarck gave way. Bismarck's favourite trick was to talk German, which neither Thiers nor Favre understood, when they became angry.

The document containing the preliminaries was signed on February 26, 1870, Bismarck using for it a golden pen with which he had been presented by certain Baden jewellers, and the French envoys sorrowfully returned to Paris.

ALLIES' WAR MEDAL.

The Daily Chronicle understands that it has been decided to issue two war medals to officers and men who have served in the war. One medal will be granted for service in the Home Forces and other for service overseas. It is understood that the latter will be an international medal common to all the armies of the Allies, and that in the case of both medals a bar will be given for each year of service.

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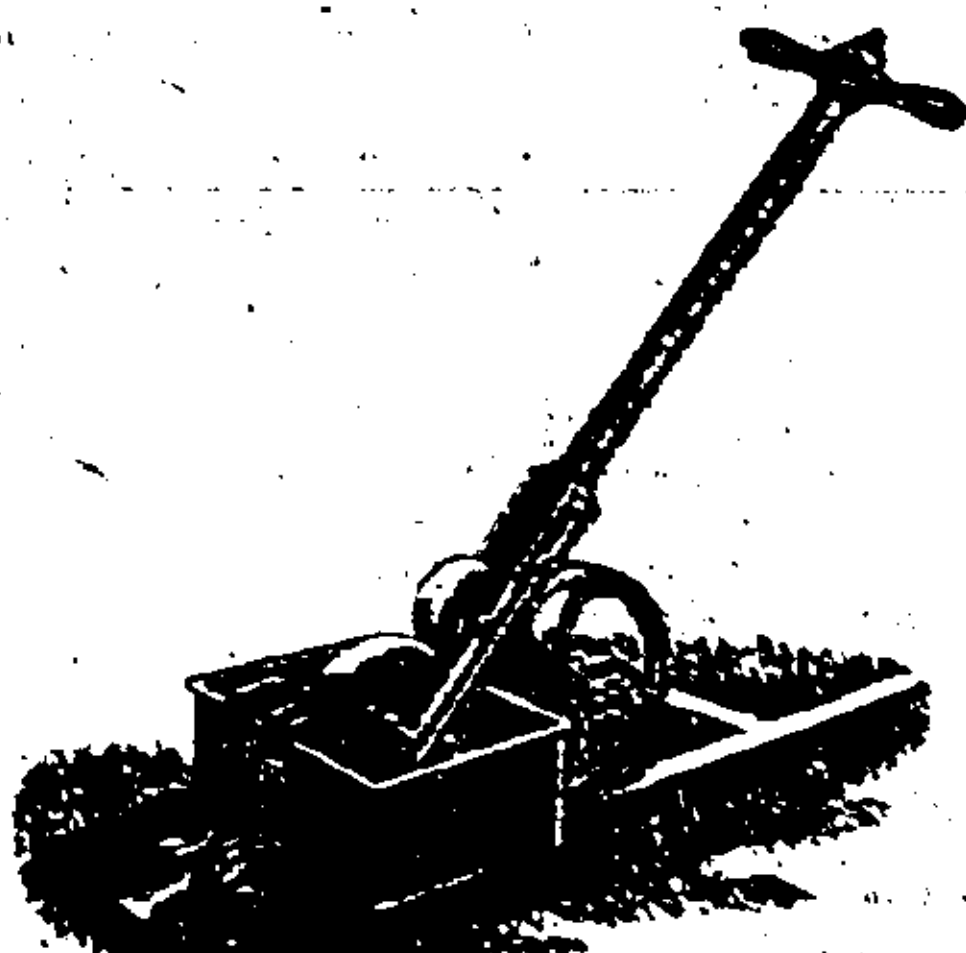
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1919.

ARROGANT STILL.

We have often heard the phrase "Once a German, always a German," and long ago we had come to the conclusion that it was only a statement of fact. Germany has, as far as can be seen, overthrown her old gods. The Kaiser and his brood have gone, militarism has disappeared, or so it is said, and the German nation has become a Socialist Republic, built up on the most democratic principles. But it is the same Germany with only a different name. For the last few days we have been reading about the initial steps which are being taken in the direction of obtaining reparation for the cost of the war, and the devastation caused by our enemies. A committee has been formed, which is studying the question in all its ramifications, and whose duty it is to discover the best way in which full reparation shall be given. There has also been formed another commission to inquire into the many infamous deeds of the Germans and their Allies, and to decide what punishment should be meted out to every offender. As the report in to-day's issue states, the work of this commission is really a criminal investigation, and there is every reason to believe that stern justice will be imposed on each offender.

Everything points to the fact that the Allies intend to punish Germany as she deserves. They cannot make the punishment fit the crime, for there can be no punishment great enough, but they will take as great a revenge as lies in their power. In spite of all these proofs of our unshaken determination, Germany remains unpunished and arrogant. The first meeting of the new German National Assembly was held two days ago, and Herr Ebert, the new leader, in his opening speech, expressed himself in the old Hun manner. There is no word of repentance or regret for the calamities of the war, no word of sorrow for the awful tragedy which has left its terrible mark on Europe. He says nothing about taking upon themselves the guilt of the war, and trying to make amends in the future; he expresses no shame for the infamous campaign of frightfulness which has blackened the name of Germany for centuries. No; in the old German way he arrogantly demands that Germany should be allowed to enter the League of Nations with equal rights with the other Powers, and impudently asserts that the just demands which the Allies are about to make of Germany are made in a spirit of vengeance and robbery. In other words, he considers that Germany should go unscathed, and that the Allies, if they punish her, are thieves and rogues.

There was never a better example of German insolence than this. Does Herr Ebert really think that the world can so easily forgive the multitude of wrongs that Germany has caused? It is true, indeed, that the blame has been placed on the shoulders of the Republic, with new principles but the new Germany must pay the price of the old, if indeed the new is different from the old, which is very doubtful. If Herr Ebert's recent statement typifies the spirit of the German Republic, there has been no change from the old system of which arrogance was the chief characteristic. It takes more than a few months to wipe out the memory of Germany's terrible crimes. The Allies will demand reparation to the utmost of Germany's capacity. Herr Ebert can be assured that Germany's crimes are absolutely futile in the face of our unflinching resolution to see justice done. A more change of constitution does not make a new race, and it will be many years before Germany can once more take an honourable place among the other nations of the world.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE DANGER OF MINES.

The danger from mines at sea is apparently still very great, as will be seen by the reports of sinkings in to-day's issue. A British minesweeper, and a Danish steamer and trawler have all been sunk in the last few days by mines in the North Sea. It is a very serious state of affairs, and its worst aspect is the fact that it may last in a smaller degree for some considerable time. During the war, the North Sea was more or less one big mine-field. As the British blockade of Germany strengthened and as the submarine campaign of the enemy became greater, the necessity for mining increased. The British mines were fixed; that is to say they were always attached to the bottom of the sea. It will be seen, however, that in big storms, these mines in many cases broke from their moorings, and were therefore at the mercy of the sea, to be carried hither and thither according to the currents. But there was a bigger danger than this, for the Germans, in their campaign of frightfulness, strewed the sea with mines at random, taking no heed of the consequences. They could not be a danger to their own shipping, for that was bottled up in the harbours. Our minesweepers will carry on their great work as they did during the war, but they have a big task in front of them, for it is not only in the North Sea that they will have to hunt for the dreaded mines, but throughout the oceans and seas of the world. In a short time their efforts will no doubt have minimised the danger, but it is very probable that an odd mine or two will remain for a long time. It must be the duty of all the nations to take a hand in clearing the seas from this peril, and make them as safe as possible for the shipping of the world.

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

The news received from Home about the labour situation still continues to be of a disquieting character and the action taken by the Electrical Trade Union is characterised as a deliberate blow aimed at the authority of the Government and the Trade Unions. Consequently, the Defence of Realm Act has been resorted to and the authorities appear to have taken a determined stand to prevent the cutting off of electrical supplies, precautionary measures having been taken at the power stations. So far as can be gathered, the Electrical workers have no special grievance of their own, but have threatened to wield the powerful weapon they hold to force the hands of the Government in connection with the demand for a forty hour week made by other workers. The present situation can only be described as one of chaos. Agreements are made and broken, and breaches of faith are committed by the men with their Unions, the most prominent instance of which seems to be that of the Locomotive Engineers' Society who, in spite of an agreement with the Government, have not resumed work. It is difficult to foresee what will happen if the men do not remain loyal to their Unions for the difficulty of settling unauthorised strikes must be almost overwhelming.

BRITISH FIELD-MARSHALS.

The death of Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson has brought to the front the question of making other Field-Marshals. Only Haig and French have been so honoured, but it is considered that General Sir S. H. Smith Dorrien, who really saved Paris, should be one, and General Plumer, the unconquerable lord of Ypres, should be another. The Royal Warrant, we believe, provides for the payment of eight Field-Marshals, of whom there are now seven on the pay roll and nine in all. The creations from 1916 include the Emperor of Russia (1916), Sir Douglas Haig (1917), Sir Charles Egerton (1917) and Mikado of Japan (1918). The Kaiser and the Emperor of Austria have been struck off the rolls of British Field-Marshals, while the Emperor of Russia no longer exists.

NO CRIMINALS AT ST. HELENA.

Is St. Helena a fit place to send the Kaiser? There is practically no crime there at present, according to a Colonial report issued recently. Stone-throwing by night was for a period last year the most serious offence committed. Not a single person was sent for trial, and 104 out of the 210 summary cases dealt with were built on the question of road side and poor-law ordinances.

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DAY BY DAY.

A PRETENTIOUS MAN, BY TOKEN OF HIS PRETENTIOUSNESS, IS A CHARLATAN ALWAYS.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2-11 18d.

There was one case of small-pox notified as occurring in the Colony on Saturday.

Mr. R. W. Borne and Mr. J. G. P. Foul's will compete to-night at the V. R. C. in the Open Billiard Championship of the Colony.

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There are only two ways open to a speculator to amass a fortune on the Stock Exchange—either "bear" or "bull." It is all a question of "to be or not to be," whether to bull or bear. The cardinal rule is unload in a high market and buy in a low one. This is a good principle on paper, but when you go to the market when a certain stock is booming the broker feeds you on the pulpit that Sir So-and-So is cornering the stock and smothering you with current rumours of fat dividends and extraordinary profits. These reports invariably turn out to be false, and a gang of influential gamblers rigs the market behind the scenes in order to unload securities that have been nursed for months and months without yielding any return. This is one side of a vexed problem. As a general rule, the person who "bears" or sells stocks short does so in the hope that the market would soon drop and thus enable him to purchase at a much lower rate than he sold. Most of the "bear" transactions take the form of forward contracts, and, naturally, to a speculator of little loose cash this "forward" enterprise appeals most.

IN CHINA: A KING'S REGULATION.

Art. 155 of "China Order-In-Council, 1904" was promulgated in 1915 and has been allowed to stand for the duration of the war. This Regulation was compiled with the object of preventing short-selling, and, naturally enough, now that the war is over the prospect of having this Regulation enforced in China has caused a little flutter in the stock-broking dovecots in Shanghai. This is hardly surprising, knowing that the bulk of the business on the Stock Exchange, both in Hongkong and Shanghai, consists of "forward" transactions, delivery being made by a option, one or two months hence. The Chinese Government, however, has not yet decided whether it will enforce the Regulation or not.

THE CHINESE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Money is now easier in the Colony and it is expected will continue so for some time. All fears of big failures have now proved groundless. There have been practically no failures among the Chinese. The Chinese New Year is the great stock-taking period and it is at this time that the solvency or insolvency of the native firms is declared to the world. Happily, we have been saved from smashes.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS—THE UNEMPLOYED.

A number of persons—the idle unemployed amongst them as well—are now basking in the sunshine of annual dividends and bonuses. Things are fairly brisk on the Stock Exchange, and an Extra Profits Tax could advantageously be levied on our stockbrokers. There has been during last week activity all along the line. Hongkong Banks have gone up like a rocket and have taken a temporary stand at \$760, while China Sogara have skipped to \$106. A rise of \$20 per share has been registered in the case of Union Insurance. The shipping stocks are being well rocked by manipulators on rumours of an early discontinuance of Government control. Indo-Chinas have been bolstered up to \$162. Last Year, like Humpty-Dumpty, this stock had a great fall, and although the market in this has since been patched up a little, not all the King's horses and all the King's men are likely to get the rig going again. Douglasses, we are told, have exhibited a rapid advance; they are quoted at \$96. Kowloon Wharves have a funny way of dipping into the Slough of Despond, for a firm of stockbrokers, in an original way, tell us that after dipping they were rescued and are now quoted at \$120 cash. If Kowloon Wharves share are addicted to dipping, why not get them insured against a watery grave? We trust that the Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association will give this matter their earnest attention. It will be a black day when this stock decides to take a dip without giving a warning to the sharebrokers, who have in their ranks swimmers trained in the art of saving lives and stocks.

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CURRENT COIN.

BY "MERCATOR."

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NOTICES.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Annual-Winter

SALE

NOW ON

LADIES' OVERCOATS

Usual Price \$15.00 Sale Price \$ 8.00

" 20 00 " 10.00

Misses' and Children's Overcoats
from 20% to 40% Reduction

BOYS' OVERCOATS

Usual Price \$16.00 Sale Price \$11.00

" 18.00 " 12.50

" 20.00 " 14.00

HOSIERY

Ladies' Cotton Hose

Sale price c30 per pair.

Gents' Lisle Socks

Sale price \$3.75 per doz.

Our Entire stock marked
Bargain Prices.

Sale for Cash only.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAY'S
CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tze Yat Po Service.)

KIAOCHOW TO BE HANDED BACK
TO CHINA.

Peking, February 9.

Japan asks for mandatory
power to administer Kiaochow in
trust for the League of Nations.
Washington reports that Kiaochow
will probably be handed
back to China direct.Nine charitable institutions in
Canton have telegraphed to
Peking pointing out that of the
500,000 sacks of rice asked for
from Wuhu free of tax, only
50,000 have been granted, and
that the quantity is insufficient.
Meantime 300,000 sacks are
already purchased, and are awaiting
exportation. The Cabinet at
a meeting this morning granted
free tax for the whole purchase.
The Government has decided to
issue 40,000,000 internal loans
this year.Reliable telegrams from Nan-
king state that the four points in
dispute between delegates, which
were blocking the early opening
of the Conference are now settled.
The Conference will open im-
mediately.Shanghai, February 9.
Chu Kai Kim has accepted
Tong Shiu Yu's amendments, and
two delegates from each side have
been appointed to draft the final
rules of procedure.Tong Shiu Yu's request for the
German Club has been granted.
The Conference will take placethere instead of at the Chamber
of Commerce.Chu Sai Chang has interviewed
Tuan Kee Sai, consulting him as
to the abolition of the National
Defence troops, which Tuan
replied will agreed to if a union
can be arranged.Luk Ching Cheong has cabled
reporting Wong Ching Ting's
action, and recommending the
President to send a cable approv-
ing his action.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

IS

THE FEATURE PAPER.

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Note the day on which you
have to feature appear.COMFORTS FOR
REFUGEES.Regarding the recent appeal
for funds for fitting work-bags
to be sent to the British Red
Cross at Vladivostok, to be dis-
tributed amongst the Refugee
women, Mrs. Stabb reports that
200 bags have already been sent,
with 2 cases and 1 bale of ma-
terial. These have been con-
signed to the American Red
Cross in Shanghai, through
the kind help of the
American Red Cross on Hong-
kong, and it is hoped that they
will be taken straight through to
be ready for distribution about
the middle of the month. This
is very quick work, and thanks
are due to all those who set to
work and made and filled the
bags at such short notice, and to
the donors whose names appear
below.It is hoped to bring the num-
ber of bags up to 500 next week
—\$300 more is wanted—Mrs.
Stabb will be very glad to re-
ceive any contributions. The
bags cost about \$1.00 each, &
contain—Scissors, Thimble, 1
large bundle white tape, 1 pkt.
needles, 1 paper pins, 6 reels
cotton—black & white, 1 card
hooks & eyes, about 5 dozen
assorted buttons.Donations have been received
from:—Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Tag-
gart, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Bowley,
Miss Wallace, Miss Bargi, Mrs.
Lang, Mrs. Holloway, Mrs.
Bevington, Mrs. Scott Harston,
Mrs. H. Hancock, Mr. C. Thorne,
Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. Oxberry, Mrs.
Gill, Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Sidford,
Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Nicholls, Miss
Square, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Golden-
berg, Miss M. Goldenberg, \$50.00
was also received at Government
House, on January 29th, but it
was not found possible to take
all the names.

COLD AND INFLUENZA.

THE WAY TO AVOID THEM.

Some persons have been known
to fall into icy water, and never
experience the slightest ailment
afterwards. Others travelling in
a crowded train or sitting at home
in a draught, are laid up with a
heavy cold, or worse still, fall
victims to influenza.The difference is all in the
bodily condition at the time.
When a person is strong, healthy,
able to enjoy a brisk cold day;
chills and infections are set at
defiance. But when the system
is below par, run down, bloodless
and nervous, the germs of in-
fluenza are quick to seize their
opportunity. Go to bed at the
first feverish sign of influenza,
eat little or nothing and call in
the doctor. Remember that when
the fever has gone a long period
follows during which the system
remains low and depressed; there
is a great difficulty in regaining
strength, and the victim is usually
unfit for a normal amount of
work.The way to avoid colds, in-
fluenza, and all other infections
is to keep the health up to the
mark, the nerves steady, the
digestion in good working order,
the veins full of good, red blood.
Because they make good rich
blood, and so help the body to
resist attacks of colds and
influenza, thousands have praised
Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale
people.For the same reason they are
even more valuable in restoring
strength and fitness for work
after the system has been
weakened by such attacks. If
you want to be well lose no time;
buy Dr. Williams' pink pills from
any local dealer to-day, or send
\$1.50 for a bottle, \$8 for 6
bottles, to The Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

STATE SINGING CLASSES.

A new idea in State activity
was thrown out by Dr. Saleeby
in a speech in London welcoming
the Health Ministry Bill. If he
were allowed, he would have in
connection with the Ministry a
Department of Recreation. In
this he would give a high place
to social music, and especially to
choral singing, in which all could
engage. This would have the
excellent result of keeping young
people off the streets and out of
public-houses. Alluding to the
latter, Dr. Saleeby urged that the
work of the liquor control should
be continued in the interests of
the baby.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers Meats

BEEF MUTTON LAMB.

RABBITS HARES

SAUSAGES BRAWN PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY

EXCELLENCE.

NOW READY.

1919

HONGKONG DIRECTORY,
DIARY AND BLOTTER

PRICE \$3.00

FROM

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

MAISON LILY

The Paris Shop of Hongkong.

CLEARANCE
SALE

NOW ON

for

10 days only

Dresses,
Evening Gowns,
Evening Cloaks,
Blouses,
Hats, etc.

MAISON LILY

Alexandra Building.

RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING

MANCHESTERS V. H.K.D.C.

On Saturday the Manchester
Regiment and the Hongkong
Defence Corps met at the King's
Park in an interesting rifle shoot-
ing competition. The H.K.D.C.
had the crack marksmen and
their individual scores were con-
siderably ahead, in every case, of
the Manchesters. The corps won
easily by 227 points.

The scores are appended:—

H.K.D.C. 200 500 600

R.Q.M.S. J.C.

Mackay 32 29 33 94

Pte. A. Jenkins 31 34 29 94

L/Cpl. F. C. Good-

man 29 31 32 92

Cpl. C. A. Grimes 32 32 28 92

Cpl. J. A. Lyon 32 25 32 89

Pte. A. Leach 26 32 30 88

Sgt. M. Mann 27 33 28 88

Pte. D. Tolan 26 28 30 86

Total 237 244 242 723

MANCHESTERS.

Sergt. Simants	25	26	26	77
Pte. Thornton	24	21	28	73
Pte. Wall	26	22	19	67
Sgt. Jennings	20	20	21	61
Pte. Dye	25	16	18	59
Pte. Fenmore	25	17	9	51
Sgt. J. Canavan	14	17	15	46
Sgt. J. Goodman	21	18	5	44

Total 180 157 141 478
Plus allowance of }
4% for open sights } 18

Total 469

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
arrived at Hongkong on the 9th February
and is due at Hongkong on or about the
14th—
The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN,
from Hongkong on the 15th January,
arrived at Vancouver on the 14th
February, 1919.

Ready-to-Wear

GOLF JACKETS.

In Wool Knit and Tweed.

SWEATERS.

white and colours.

STOCKINGS.

all weights and sizes.

TWEED HATS.

newest styles.

TERAI HATS.

single and double.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW STOCK OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

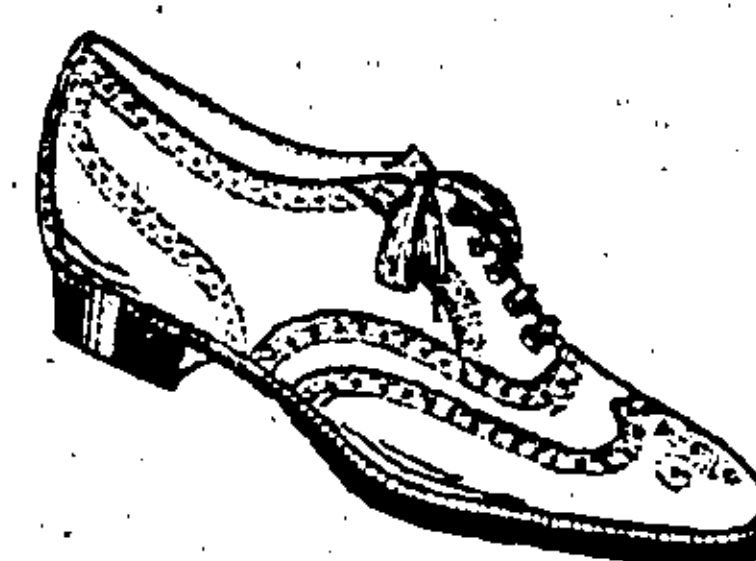
FOOTWEAR

SMART

BOOTS

and

SHOES



For

DRESS

or

SERVICE

WEAR.

IN
BLACK AND BROWN.THE
COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAA perfect and complete
instrument of Music at
an exceptionally
MODERATE PRICE

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL 1322.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL 2877.

TEL 2877.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO

INC. IN U.S.A.

YORK BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,
WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADZ

LIBERTY MALT BEVERAGE.

San Miguel's Special Brew, Guaranteed to be non-alcoholic, but
and looks like Beer. It Creates an Appetite, and Features Good
Digestion. Recommended for Children, Women, and the aged.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

VICENTE ATIENZA

18 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

TEL 1311



SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA INDIA.
EGYPT &c.

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID

SS.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	12th March	17th April	26th "
NELLORE	9th April	15th May	24th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DUNERA	14th February	due Bombay about
HEJAZ	17th February	4th March

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

NOVARA	12th Feb., noon.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:—
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1919. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	27 Feb.	17 March.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	12 March.	2 April.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	27 March.	14 April.
MONTEAGLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

For particulars regarding passage fares, rates, and reservation of accommodation, also information of ships and descriptive literature apply to:
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passengers Department,
Phone 752.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE "SUNSHINE BELT."

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

SS. "COLOMBIA"	26th February.
SS. "VENEZUELA"	26th March.
SS. "ECUADOR"	23rd April.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are low and changeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	Yio Maru T. 12,330	THURS. 27th Feb. at 11 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	Tango Maru T. 13,760	SAT. 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Yamagata M. T. 8,000	FRIDAY. 14th Feb.
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LONDON or Liverpool via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	Stalsho Maru T. 7,000	SATURDAY. 15th Feb.
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MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	Mishima M. T. 15,490	MON. 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.
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NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Sado Maru T. 12,580	FRI. 21st Feb. at 11 a.m.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kamakura M. T. 12,410	WED. 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	Tango Maru T. 13,760	WED. 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.
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HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.-SEATTLE via MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA	Hwahwa M. T. 8,000	Middle of February.
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Yubari Maru T. 8,000	Beginning of March.	
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AKITA M. T. 8,000	Beginning of March.	
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For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.		
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SHIPPING NEWS.

FRANCE AND GERMAN SHIPPING.

"Pertinax," in the Echo de Paris, discussing the situation of the French merchant marine, writes: "Of all our modern passenger liners only two or three remain. The present available French merchant tonnage is estimated on paper at 1,700,000 tons, but the greater portion will be immobilised because of repairs which cannot at present be carried out. It will, therefore, be necessary for us to claim among the peace conditions the handing over of a certain number of German liners in order to enable us to resume our normal overseas trade and to compensate us for the difference between the vessels seized by us and those seized by the other Allies, which are respectively Great Britain 412,000 tons, Italy 229,000 tons, United States 736,000 tons, and France 340,000 tons.

SHIPPING SITUATION.

The Minister of Shipping, interviewed on January 5, said that the termination of hostilities had eased enormously the shipping position. The tonnage available for bringing imports to the United Kingdom had increased by the equivalent of ten million tons of goods a year and it would shortly be possible to release a substantial amount of tonnage from requisition, thereby creating a free market in tonnage and freight. The great need of the moment was coal exports, on which the whole of our shipping and financial position depends. He hoped that, with the release of miners from the Army, ships which are now compelled to go in ballast will shortly be able to take outward cargoes, thereby easing the financial situation and reducing the cost of imported supplies.

BRITISH TRAP MINES.

In consequence of the British trap-mines, a hundred German craft were caught during the first six months of last year. On one occasion four of the mine-layers, after spotting six German outpost boats, successfully passed through a minefield, laid their mines and, returning, mopped up all the six German vessels, capturing their crews. The British mine-barrier below Ostend captured seventeen submarines in one month. The first mutiny in Germany was caused by the refusal of the men of the enemy's fleet to face our mines laid just below the surface.

OUTLOOK IN JAPAN.

The new year has brought no change in the condition or the future outlook of the shipping market in Japan, which continues dull and unsettled. Transactions at the year end were the s.s. Kazen Maru, 4,500 tons, chartered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at Y23 per ton per month for a round voyage to and from Australia, while the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has chartered the Koyo Maru, 1,700 tons, at Y18 for the coasting service for six months, to be delivered immediately.

NEUTRAL SHIPPING TO BE RELEASED.

A message from Washington announces that 357 steamers which belong to neutral countries, including a number of Dutch and Scandinavian ships chartered by the U.S. Shipping Board, will be released as soon as their existing contracts expire, which means, in most cases, within seven or eight months. It is studying the possibility of a special arrangement concerning the Dutch ships taken for war service during last spring.

ENTIRE MINEFIELD ADRIPT.

It is reported that an entire minefield appears adrift towards the south coast of Sweden and 20 mines have exploded off West Denmark. Fishermen report that the North Sea is filled with an enormous number of small mines adrift of a hitherto unknown construction.

TEMPORARY CIVIL SERVANTS.

Temporary employees in Government offices, who come under the National Insurance scheme, will receive the equivalent of a fortnight's notice and will be entitled to unemployment benefit similar to that granted to munition workers. This statement was made recently by Dr. Addison to a deputation from the Public Services Temporary Administrative and Clerical Staff Federation. He added that those who do not come under the scheme will receive the equivalent of three months' notice. No new employees will be engaged at any of the Ministries.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	11th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suyang	13th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	15th Feb. at 3 p.m.

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Hongkong Feb. 12 19 9.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tijpanas	Java	28th Feb.	2nd Feb.	Java
Tijpanas	Java	19th Feb.	25th Feb.	Shanghai.
Tijpanas	Java	2nd Feb.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	14th Feb. at 1 p.m.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
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Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 11th Feb. at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Tues., 11th Feb. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE & Samarang	Hinsang	Wed., 12th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 14th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Sun., 16th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 21st Feb. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yalsang	Sat., 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YUE" calling at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, and carrying a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAGENING" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with electric light and fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, including a weekly service to Hongkong. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Hongkong and Shanghai via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Calcutta when indicated on chart.

BOENE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Batavia by a steamer having open deck accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jersien, Labuan, Tawau and Lulu Lata, calling at Wundwin and Chaba.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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 LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
 GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
 MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
 "INDUS MARU" 14th Feb. 1919.
 BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND APE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
 "SUMATRA MARU" Saturday, 15th February.
 BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.

"KASADO MARU" Friday, 14th February.
 BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
 SYDNEY, MELBURN—Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
 VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEFLU, G. SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA.
 "AFRICA MARU" Tuesday, 25th February, at 3 p.m.
 HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
 "TAITOKU MARU" Tuesday, 11th February.
 KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Seng Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
 TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
 "SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 13th February, at 9 a.m.
 KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
 "KAJO MARU" Sunday, 9th February, at 10 a.m.
 "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 16th February, at 10 a.m.
 "JUSHIN MARU" Monday, 10th February, at 9 p.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
 Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

SHIPPING.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
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 HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

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For further particulars apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE
 TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, AND SHANGHAI.

s.s. "GADDOPEAK."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th February 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after February 11th 1919, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Alexandra Buildings.
 Hongkong, 4th February, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The R.M.S. MONTAGUE left Vancouver for Hongkong, on the 30th Jan. and is due here on or about the 25th February.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Colombo for Singapore on the 5th February and is due at Hongkong on or about the 14th February.

The P. & O. s.s. NOVA left Hongkong for this Port on the 4th inst. and is due here on the 11th inst. at 4 p.m.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU,"
 From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, U. JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th February, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk, and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 15th February, 1919, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 17th February 1919 at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized after the 22nd February, 1919.

T. DAIGO,
 Manager
 Hongkong, 8th February, 1919.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
 (MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
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NOTICES.

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 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	TYPE
KOWLOON	100'	20'	10'	WATER
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	WATER
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	WATER
Public Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	WATER
Public Dock, No. 2, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	WATER
WATERLOO	100'	20'	10'	WATER
Commercial Dock	100'	20'	10'	WATER
APPROACH	100'	20'	10'	WATER

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
 Telephone No. K. 55.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
Haiphong	Taitoku M.	O.S.K.	11. Feb.
Straits and Calcutta	Kwaisang	J.M. Co.	11. Feb.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	11. Feb.
Haiphong	Loksang	J.M. Co.	11. Feb.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Novara	P. & O.	12. Feb.
Singapore and Samarang	Hinsang	J.M. Co.	12. Feb.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Novara	P. & O.	12. Feb.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	12. Feb.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu M.	O.S.K.	13. Feb.
Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	13. Feb.
Bombay and Colombo	Kasado M.	O.H.K.	14. Feb.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Yamagata M.	N.Y.K.	14. Feb.
Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Oboloo	Kuochow	B. & S.	14. Feb.
Manila	Yuenang	J.M. Co.	14. Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D.L. Co.	14. Feb.
Shanghai	Chenau	B. & S.	15. Feb.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Taisho M.	N.Y.K.	15. Feb.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Amakusa M.	O.S.K.	16. Feb.
Shanghai	Taisang	J.M. Co.	16. Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Lyo M.	N.Y.K.	20. Feb.
Manila	Loongsang	J.M. Co.	21. Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tanpo M.	N.Y.K.	22. Feb.
Shanghai	Timmooet	J.O.L.	23. Feb.
Java	Tipana	J.O.L.	23. Feb.
Bombay via Ports	Brahm M.	N.Y.K.	24. Feb.
Straits and Calcutta	Yachin	J.M. Co.	24. Feb.
Bombay via Ports	Tubari M.	N.Y.K.	24. Feb.
Calcutta via Ports	Akita M.	N.Y.K.	24. Feb.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Clarke, American Consul, from New York.

Vaynen, England Market Middle, from Shanghai.

Mr. Wong-mingway, Ompadre, Tungchow, from Shanghai.

H. Hara, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Tooyokhang care, Sweekehong, from Amoy.

Tomyubing, Fourteen Street, from Shanghai.

Yukingwon, Tunglee Company Central, from Shanghai.

Drakee, from Kobe.

Tungchungwei, 1st Class Passenger, Steamer Kwangshai, from Shanghai.

Kuohwanan, Menchun, West Street, from Shanghai.

Taustionpo-c/o Tokioete, from Amoy.

Taitnekobong, Winglock Street, from Shanghai.

Kiswwo, (2), from Amoy.

Ahlee Paula College, from Kobe.

Kalloe, from Shanghai.

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SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

R.G.A. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

This match on Saturday was an important one in view of the standing of both teams at the head of the table and the progress of the season; and a goodly crowd attended to witness it on the Craigengower ground. The wicket was hard, making breaks less fearsome; but in all it was a bowler's wicket and the scores were in accord. Ideal weather conditions prevailed. Both sides had the advantage or disadvantage of a few dozen extra fielders, the posts that bisect the Craigengower ground for the purposes of the races each year. They intercepted many balls, but it had been decided to disregard them. Both teams were well represented. R.G.A. batted first, Mann and Graham opening against the bowling of Omar and Abbas. Omar was in good form and his third ball sent Graham back, nicely bowled 1-0-0. Sergeant Talfourd was next and he got one run out of the remainder of the over. A leg bye added another. Abbas bowled a maiden over and Talfourd hit Omar's first ball on to his wicket 2-1-2. Drummond played out the rest of the over without score. It was an unpromising start, but Drummond altered matters for the better. He played well. The bowling was never easy and fielding helped to keep the score down. Grimmett relieved Abbas with the ball when the score stood at 27 and was suc-

cessful with the last ball of his first over. Mann playing forward and touching one which Ford caught the wickets held and then stamped Mann smartly 3-8-30. Sharman followed, but R.G.A. supporters had a disappointment in store. Drummond added five runs, giving Sharman the strike and the latter was beautifully bowled by Omar without opening his account, 1-0-35. Lt. Torr made a better stand but lost Drummond to overs later, Manley bringing off a good catch off Omar in the outfield. Drummond hit four fours 3-30-50. Sutherland partnered Torr, only to see the latter beaten in an effort to hit Grimmett 6-9-53. Green, an infrequent player, went in to stonewall and the score was long in mounting. Omar brought about a separation, bowling Sutherland 7-8-67. Green did not survive long, a ball from Omar hitting his fingers and giving Abbas an easy catch 5-7-05. Middleton and Colman improved things. Lammett bowled in Omar's place. The partnership yielded 17 patiently got runs, until Middleton was smartly thrown out by Manley 9-8-55. Baines was last man, and after a lucky escape he proved hard to shift. He punished all loose stuff. Lammett made no impression and Omar went on again. Finally

WINGARNS

after hitting four fours in his score of 18 Baines was bowled by Abbas, who had had luck in having his first ball to Baines, a shooter, hit the wicket without disturbing the bats. Colman retired with a creditable 13 not out.

Basa and Arculli were first pair for Craigengower, and from their free play at the beginning they promised to bring R.G.A.'s 100 within easy reach. Graham and Baines were in good form, however, the latter especially. Arculli was first to go to a smart catch by Talfourd at mid-on 1-4-12. Grimmett found the remaining five balls too good and Graham gave only two runs in his next over. Baines got his second wicket in his next over, Grimmett succumbing after an uncomfortable innings, intensified by the restraint that Searman, R.G.A.'s wicket keeper imposed, 2-0-14. Omar watched Basa take a maiden over from Graham and then he too fell victim to Baines, the latter bowling three maidens in succession with a wicket in each 3-0-14. Thompson was next, only to see Basa out to Graham's first ball 4-10-14. Runjahn went in the same over, a maiden, 5-0-14, four wickets having fallen without adding a run. Abbas followed. Thompson got Baines away for four and Abbas faced Graham, losing his wicket at the fourth ball, another maiden, 6-0-18. Lammett made a welcome stay in the procession. Thompson got two more boundaries and then fell victim to Graham. Lammett at that time having three 7-12-26. Ford joined him and kept his end up while Lammett scored. Graham pierced his defence eventually 8-0-43 and Manley joined Lammett. He contributed four and departed in Graham's next over 9-4-49. Goldenberg was last man, and he and Lammett raised a flicker of hope in Craigengower breasts even at that late stage. The score mounted steadily. Lammett doing most of the scoring. At 80 however, after Mann had relieved Baines Lammett had the misfortune to be given out leg before. His well made 40 was top score of the match and it included eight fours. R.G.A. won a keenly fought match by 29 runs. The details follow:

R.G.A.
Cpl. Mann, st. Ford, b. Grimmett ... 8
Sgt. Graham, b. Omar ... 0
Sgt. Talfourd, b. Omar ... 1
Sgt. Drummond, c. Manley, b. Omar ... 30
Br. Sharman, b. Omar ... 0
Lt. Torr, b. Grimmett ... 9
Lt. Sutherland, b. Omar ... 8
Gr. Green, c. Abbas, b. Omar ... 7
Lt. Colman, not out ... 13
Gr. Middleton, run out ... 8
Gr. Baines, b. Abbas ... 18
Extras ... 7

Total ... 109
Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Omar ... 16 5 46 6
Abbas ... 8 3 21 1
Grimmett ... 8 — 24 2
Lammett ... 2 — 11 —

CRAIGENGOWER.
R. Basa, b. Graham ... 10
A. Arculli, c. Talfourd, c. Baines ... 4
A. Grimmett, b. Baines ... 0
U. Omar, b. Baine ... 0
F. G. Thompson, b. Graham ... 12
D. Runjahn, b. Graham ... 0
M. H. Abbas, b. Graham ... 0
L. E. Lammett, b. w. Graham ... 40
T. F. Ford, b. Graham ... 4
G. N. Manley, b. Graham ... 4
A. Goldenberg, not out ... 8
Extras ... 2

Total ... 80
Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Graham ... 16 1 7 17 7
Baines ... 15 0 52 3
Mann ... 1 0 3 0

WINGARNS

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; R.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks	sa. \$760
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	b. \$410
North China	b. 124
Unions	b. \$967 sa. 765/70
Yangtze	b. 305
Far Eastern	n. 338
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire	b. \$162
H. K. Fire	n. \$355
SHIPPING.	
Douglas	n. \$66
Steamboats	b. \$214
Indos (Pref.)	b. \$51
Indos (Def.)	n. \$182
Shells	b. \$43
Ferries	b. \$35 sa. 364
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. \$67
Malabons	b. \$39
MINING.	
Kallans	b. 47
Langkats	b. 32
Rauha	n. 62
Tromps	n. 47
Urals	n. 376
Br. Burmahs	b. 17 com. ex. div. 84
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H. K. Wharves	b. \$112 sa. 111
Kowloon Docks	a. \$182
Shai Docks	n. 133
N. Engineering	b. \$25
Anglo-Egypt	b. 71/8
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrais	b. & sa. \$101
H. K. Hotels	n. \$90
Land Invest.	b. \$19 sa. 100
H'phreys Est.	n. \$72
K'loon Lands	b. \$32
L. Reclamations	b. \$180
West Points	b. \$84
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	b. \$170
Kung Yiks	b. \$15
Lau Kung Mows	b. \$137
Oriental	n. \$58
S'hai Cottons	b. \$154
Yangtze Spins	b. \$930
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Green Islands	b. 9 sa. 910
Borneos	n. \$12
China Light & P.	n. \$5
Providents	b. \$8
Dairy Farms	b. \$26
H. K. Electrics	b. \$75
Macao Electrics	b. \$33
Ropes	a. \$35
Trams, Low Level	b. \$790
Trams, Peak, Old	b. \$710
Trams, Peak, New	b. \$70
Laundries	b. \$3
Steel Foundries	n. \$12
U. Waterboats	b. \$1135
Watsons	b. \$6
Wm. Powells	b. \$3
Wiseman's	b. \$25

Hongkong, February 10, 1919.

MATCHES POSTPONED.

Owing to the funeral of Dr. Macfarlane the matches C.R.C. v. Civil Service and University v. R.E. were postponed.

The League Table follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Craigengower	11	7	3	1	22
R.G.A.	9	6	1	2	20
Civil Service	9	5	2	2	17
Kowloon	8	5	2	1	16
Manchesters	8	4	3	1	13
University	10	2	4	4	10
C.R.C.	8	2	5	2	8
Navy	9	1	3	4	7
R. E.	11	1	9	1	4

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB v. NAVY. This friendly fixture was played on Saturday on the Navy ground, Happy Valley, and resulted in a draw. The scores follow:

ROYAL NAVY.	
L/Sig. Thurgarland, c and b	0
Earde	...
Sig. Bartlett, b S. H. Ismail	24
Sig. Hack, l.b.w., A. H. Runjahn	38
P. A. Holborn, c S. A. Ismail, b S. H. Ismail	9
Commodore Gurner, c Earde, b S. A. Ismail	7
Lieut. Cary, st. E. Moosdeen, b S. H. Ismail	38
Capt. Kennett, c Nazarin, b S. A. Ismail	0
Sig. Price, b Earde	1
L/Sig. Ryder, b A. H. Runjahn	20

Lieut. Hake, not out...	14
P. M. Robinson, not out...	17
Extras...	21

Total (for 9 wickets) 189

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Earde	12 2 48 2
S. H. Ismail	12 0 39 3
S. A. Ismail	3 0 21 2
A. A. Runjahn	5 0 31 2
A. H. Runjahn	7 0 32 2
INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.	
G. C. Earde, c Cary, b Kennett	10
H. A. Ismail, b Kennett	21
A. A. Runjahn, b Hack	8
R. A. Ismail, run out	13
E. Moosdeen, c Cary, b Robinson	8
R. Nazarin, b Robinson	4
A. H. Runjahn, not out	15
A. L. Andree, not out	0
Extras	7

Total (for 6 wickets) 86

C. G. Markar, Hashim Khan and J. D. Noria did not bat.	
--	--

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Kennett	13 4 30 2
Price	4 1 12 1
Hack	7 2 13 1
Gurner	5 1 9 1
Robinson	6 2 15 2

KOWLOON v. HONGKONG. Played at King's Park on Saturday. Scores—

KOWLOON.	
J. H. Mead, b de Rome	26
D. M. Goodall, c Donnelly, b	

(Continued on Page 10.)

A SELF SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

In the near future Australia is going to be a great source of supply for the Far East. We specialise in Australian Produce and through our agents in Melbourne (Messrs. Brock and Koekkoek) we are able to secure the cream of the Australian markets. Supplies of LIFEGUARD CONDENSED MILK, AULSEBROOK'S BISCUITS, B. & K. JAMS, FOSTER'S LAGER BEER, BOAC'S STOUT, CALDWELL'S CLARET, BUTTER and CHEESE (GIPPS-LAND and NORTHERN CO-OPERATIVE Society) HONEY, V.B. LEMON SQUASH.—have just arrived.

All the above line's are stocked by LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and the leading stores.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 188.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
SPECIAL MATINEE CONCERT
on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, at 5 p.m.

BY THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES

SKLAREVSKI
PIANIST
SYKORA
CELLIST

PRICES: ... \$3.00 \$2.00 & \$1.00

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S. Management: J. GENIN.

BREEZY GARAGE.
Tel. No. 2499. 31, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE CHANDLER, HUDSON & OAKLAND MOTOR CARS
ON HIRE & FOR SALE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just Received a large Consignment of
CHILDREN'S SKUDDERS & CARS
Inspection Solicited. Price Moderate.
Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALITY.

WYNAND
FAMOUS
ESTABLISHED



FOCKINK
LIQUEURS
1679

AS PURVEYED

TO ALL THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

IN THE WORLD

A BRAND OF LIQUEURS WHICH EXCELS IN MERIT

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:
HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.
1st-2nd FLOOR, 111, WILSON STREET, HONGKONG.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVİK OFFER.

READY TO CONFER WITH ENTENTE.

London, Feb. 8.
M. Tchitcherine's wireless message states that the Soviet Government is prepared to begin conversations immediately at Prinkipo or any other place and requests the Entente to immediately state where, when and by what route the Bolshevik delegates should be sent. The Soviet Government is willing to acknowledge its financial obligations as regards Entente creditors, to guarantee the payment of interest on its debts by raw materials and to make concessions of mines, forests, etc., to Entente citizens. The extent to which the Soviet Government is willing to meet the Entente will depend on the military position.

Paris, Feb. 8.
M. Tchitcherine, the Russian Foreign Commissary, has wirelessed the Government that the Soviet accepts the invitation to the Prinkipo Conference and is ready to make peace with the Allies.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

London, Feb. 6.
The Portuguese Legation in London states that the monarchical rebellion remains restricted to the town of Oporto and the neighbouring region. The rebels are practically encircled. It is expected the rising will be suppressed within a few days.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

Amsterdam, Feb. 8.
A message from Vienna states that the Provisional German-Austrian National Assembly has enthusiastically passed a resolution of greeting to the German Constituent Assembly and expressed the hope that both bodies will succeed in restoring the link forcibly broken in 1866, thus uniting German-Austria with the German Motherland for evermore.

AMERICAN NAVAL EXPANSION.

MR. WILSON'S EARNEST CABLE.

Washington, Feb. 5.
In the House of Representatives Mr. Padgett, Chairman of the Representatives on the Naval Affairs Committee, said the Committee unanimously approved of the Government's three years' naval construction programme involving an annual appropriation of \$750,000,000 owing to a very earnest and insistent cable message from President Wilson. The latter had cabled to Navy Secretary Daniels that nothing had occurred in Paris to change his recommendations in his recent message to Congress. Mr. Padgett refused to publish the text of the message "because it involved more than our own domestic policy." Mr. Butler, senior Republican Representative on the Naval Affairs Committee, doubted whether the programme would ever be completed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")
"INTERNATIONALISATION"

AN UNFORTUNATE WORD.

Paris, February 1.
French opinion is that there was considerable misunderstanding over the misuse of the word "internationalisation," this word being unfortunate. As everybody in the Conference knows the majority of attempts at internationalisation have not worked. The word which should have been used is "mandatories".

THE PRINKIPO PROPOSAL.

Paris, February 1.
There are no new developments as to the suggested meeting at Prinkipo. It is likely that there may be a general sigh of relief if it does not take place. The question of Russia is the biggest and most important before the Conference. The manifest readiness of the Great Powers to make sacrifices enables them to have greater efficiency in the exercise of discipline when necessary over the smaller and younger nations, and the solution of two important questions easier, the French claims for territory close to the Rhine settlement and the possible revision of the indemnity bills presented by different nations.

COMMISSION OF REPARATION.

London, February 5.
A Paris communique says: The Allied Commission of Reparation met under the Chairmanship of M. Klotz and exchanged views regarding the establishment of the principles governing the rights of the various nations represented to reparation for damages caused by the enemy. Delegations are submitting memoranda to the secretariat on the matter. A meeting of the President of the United States, the Premier and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers with the Japanese representatives, decided to appoint a Commission comprising two members each of France, Britain, Italy and the United States to examine the technical aspect of the question of the Czechoslovak Republic.

LABOUR DISCUSSION.

London, February 6.
A communique from Paris dated Feb. 5 says: The International Labour Legislation Commission met this afternoon and the general discussion on the British scheme was resumed and brought to a conclusion. A statement was also read on the American Federation of Labour.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")
THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

Paris, Feb. 5.
An official message says: The International Labour Legislation Commission met on the 4th, Mr. Gompers presiding. Mr. Barnes and M. Colbard (French Labour Minister) were elected Vice-Presidents. The committee decided to take as its basis of discussion the British delegates' draft convention for the creation of a permanent organisation for international settlement of labour conditions. The general discussion was begun and adjourned till the 5th.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE.

Berne, Feb. 6.
The International Labour Legislation Commission discussed the representation which should be given to governments and organisations of employers and work people in the proposed permanent International Conference. It resolved that women be equally eligible with men as delegates to the conference.

CLYDE STRIKES NEARING END.

London, February 5.
The strikes at Belfast and on the Clyde appear to be nearing an end. The situation on the London underground railways is unchanged. Hundreds of thousands of workers, both male and female, were again compelled to trudge home to-night in sleet and snow. It is understood that the Government to-day arranged to provide the railways with army engineers capable of driving the locomotives should the threatened strike of locomotive engineers materialise. The Government has also taken steps to deal with the threat of the London electrical engineers to plunge the Metropolis into darkness. The new Defence of the Realm Regulation is intended to protect inhabitants from the grave consequences of cutting off the supply of light. If this does not suffice other steps will doubtless be taken. Waiters and cooks at several West End restaurants and hotels continue striking for an eight hour day and the abolition of the system of pooling tips.

AUTHOR'S DEATH.

London, February 5.
The death is announced of William Michael Rossetti, the author of the "Araucaria".

TELEGRAMS.

A NEW STATE.

IMPORTANT CZECHO-SLOVAK CLAIMS.

Paris, Feb. 5.
The demands of the Czechoslovaks which the Supreme Allied Council heard to-day include the formation of a State with a population of about thirteen millions generally within the boundaries of the ancient kingdom of Bohemia. The Czechoslovaks consequently claim the whole of Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia and Silesia. They also readopt the Ruthenes dwelling on the left bank of the Upper Tisza if the latter so desire and propose to join their territory to that of the Jugo-Slavs. Thus the Germans would definitely be cut off from the Orient and the new Slav States would have more solidarity as they would have points of contact with routes seaward and to Italy. The Czechoslovak Republic particularly demands internationalisation of the Danube, Elbe and Vistula and of the Pressburg-Trieste-Fiume railway. Further the Czechoslovaks contend that the construction of a railway between Prague, Pilsen, Stuttgart, Strasbourg and Paris would strike a blow at the old German control of communications in Central Europe.

GERMANY'S CRIMES.

PUNISHMENT OF THE GUILTY.

London, Feb. 5.
It is announced that Sir Gordon Hewart, Attorney General, has informed the journalists in Paris that the British view of the punishment of enemy offenders undoubtedly is that offenders, however highly placed, must be made to suffer suitable punishment without avoidable delay. Who precisely are the offenders, what offences will be charged against them and by what process punishment will be imposed are questions requiring the most careful considerations. The Commission on offences and punishments is really engaged on a task of criminal investigation, hence secrecy is as important as despatch. A great mass of the most valuable material has already been collected and sifted and this is continuing without pause.

From ill-informed paragraphs which have appeared in the Allied press opinion seems to be getting abroad that the British delegates are weakening on the question of demanding from Germany and Austria full reparation for the damage of the war. Enquiry in a well-informed quarter has elicited an assurance that not the slightest foundation exists for such a statement. Great Britain, it was added, stands where she did on this matter and it is practically certain she will find her legitimate demands met by the Conference.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN DEVASTATED AREAS.

Paris, February 1.
President Wilson is likely to take another trip to the devastated areas of France and Belgium. In connection with the trip a Brussels correspondent is authorised to make the following statement concerning the trip to Rheims last Sunday: "No one can put into words the impression received amidst such scenes of destruction and ruin."—Havas.

POSITION IN HUNGARY.

Amsterdam, Feb. 7.
A message from Budapest says a big general anti-Czech strike has spread throughout entire Upper Hungary of organised workers, merchants and railway, postal, law court and municipal officials. All work is at a standstill and shops, hotels and cafes are closed.

FUTURE OF ARABIA.

London, Feb. 6.
A communique from Paris (Feb. 6) states that representatives of the Great Powers met this afternoon when Lord Curzon presented the case of the Arabs.

TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH SUGAR RATIONS.

Paris, February 1.
From to-day there will be an increase in the sugar ration of 350 grammes, and it now amounts to 750 grammes. Sugar supplies being now more abundant confectioners may resume their trade.—Havas.

London, February 5.
The death is announced of William Michael Rossetti, the author of the "Araucaria".

COUNTY CRICKET.

MATCHES RESTRICTED TO TWO DAYS.

London, Feb. 5.
The County Cricket Advisory Committee has confirmed the decision to restrict county matches to two days. The Championship will be calculated one point for each win. Members of county regiments are "ipso facto" qualified to play for their county.

WILL GERMANY LOSE DANTZIG?

London, February 5.
Reuter learns that the German authorities at Dantzig are hastily removing military stores and clearing out warehouses, indicating that the German Government is reconciled to the idea of losing Dantzig.

GERMANY'S WAR GUILT.

ADMISSION BY SOCIALISTS.

Berne, February 5.
At the International Socialist Conference, Herr Eisner, head of the Bavarian Government, speaking during the responsibility for the war debate, virtually pleaded guilty on behalf of the German Socialists but argued that Germany could expiate her guilt by advancing on the path of Socialism. He claimed that Germany was now the most democratic country in the world. Herr Kantaky, the German Independent Socialist, declared that documents proved Germany's guilt and that Bethman Holweg's statement that France attacked first was a lie. Doctor Adler, the German Majority Socialist, tabled a declaration that the war was due to the Imperialist policy of the old German Government; recognising the need for inquiry; admitting that the attempts to justify the invasion of Belgium, which was a breach of International Law, had been a pronounced failure and stating that the German Republic did not wish to escape any guilt which might be established. The declaration, which concluded by demanding the fixing of responsibility, was referred to a special Commission, comprising two Austro-Germans, two Frenchmen and two British, namely Mr. Henderson and Mr. Stuart-Bunning.

THE ESTHONIAN CAMPAIGN.

Stockholm, February 5.
An Estonian communique dated Feb. 4 states: In the direction of Pskov two enemy regiments supported by artillery and armoured cars attacked our positions. They were repulsed and forced to retire. After violent fighting lasting throughout the day we occupied Lake Peipus and the village, making prisoners of 48.

THREE SHIPS MINED.

London, February 5.
The Admiralty announces that the twin-screw 600-ton minesweeper Penarth struck a mine and sank off the Yorkshire coast on Feb. 4. Forty survivors have been landed at the Tyne. Trawlers are engaged in rescuing the remaining forty officers and men.

Oppenheim, February 5.
The Danish minesweeper "Corvus" was mined on February 3 in the North Sea. One of the crew has been saved and 17 are missing.

Christiansburg, February 5.
A Norwegian trawler, "Lars", was mined off Helsingør, east of the Sound, on Feb. 4.

TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

Washington, Feb. 7.
The Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to a bill providing a fund of \$1,000,000,000 in order to give effect to the Government's guaranteed price of \$2.25 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop. If the price falls below \$2.25 the Government will make up the difference.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

COMING BIG MATCH.

New York, Feb. 5.
Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey have agreed to a contest on the 4th July for the world's heavy-weight championship not exceeding forty rounds. Willard to receive \$100,000 and Dempsey \$27,500.

SINN FEINERS AND PARLIAMENT.

London, Feb. 5.
At the House of Commons at the swearing in of members no Sinn Feiners attended.

STRONG COALITION FOR POLAND.

Warsaw, Feb. 7.
The Polish Constituent Assembly elections have resulted in the return of four hundred coalitionists supporting the Pilsudski-Paderewski Government, also eighty Socialists and fifteen Jews.

POLES ADVANCE ON BRESLAU.

Berlin, Feb. 5.
The eastern situation is very critical. Heavy fighting has occurred between Breslau and Lissa where the Poles are endeavouring to break through in order to advance upon Breslau. Thousands of Poles on the Silesian frontier are ready to participate in the invasion.

TONNAGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Feb. 6.
A telegram from the Colonial Secretary has informed the Commonwealth Government that the shipping Controller has allocated to Australia for February, March and April, 500,000 tons for general loading and 41,000 tons for refrigerated loading.

FIGHTING IN GERMANY.

BOMBARDMENT DAMAGES BUILDINGS.

London, February 5.
It is reported from Copenhagen that prior to the occupation of Bremen by the Government troops Bremen was subjected to a bombardment during which the old Cathedral, the Bourse, the Town Hall and a great number of houses were much damaged.

OYSTER KING DEAD.

Capt. Jacob Ockers, known as the "Oyster King," has died at his home, Oakdale, Long Island, aged 71. Capt. Ockers was born in Holland, and was the son of an oyster man. He came to the United States, and became the largest individual grower in the country. He was the first exporter of oysters to Europe, and his name is known in all foreign markets.

ST GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The following is the statement of accounts which will be presented at the Annual General Meeting, to be held in the City Hall, on Tuesday February, 11.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND, 1918.

General Account.

INCOME.

To Street Collection, as per statement... \$23,931.63

To Tombola, as per statement... 25,802.60

To Theatre, as per statement... 12,758.15

To 25% of St. George's Day War Bond Drawing, as per statement... 117,500.00

To Balance—allowed for War Bond Drawing, as per statement... 2,429.73

To Anonymous Donation... 300.00

To Anonymous Donation... 15,000.00

To Tombola Auction Account... 85.00

To Tombola expenses refunded by Mrs. Eile... 780.10

To Interest to date... 4,223.43

\$202,815.64

EXPENDITURE.

By Prisoners of War... \$42,872.43

By King George's Fund for Sailors... 31,372.56

By British Red Cross Society... 33,814.84

By British Red Cross Society (for two Ambulances)... 7,898.73

By Drifters of the Dover Patrol... 12,350.16

By Montenegro's Red Cross Fund... 9,113.92

By St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors... 9,411.76

By French Red Cross... 9,411.76

By Y. M. C. A. Huts... 7,529.41

By Officers Families Fund... 6,274.51

By Royal Flying Corps Hospital... 6,274.51

By Dr. Barnardo's Homes... 6,274.51

By Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops... 6,274.51

By Blue Cross Fund... 6,274.51

By Mr. Murray Stewart, for allocation... 4,193.79

Remitted through Hongkong War Charities and... \$31,984.15

\$202,815.64

ST. GEORGE'S DAY WAR BOND DRAWING.

To sale of tickets... \$96,000 @ \$5.00... 480,000.00

By Hongkong Government 6% War Loan Bonds @ par... 352,500.00

Transferred to General Account (25% of \$470,000)... 117,500.00

Printing of tickets... 1,500.00

Printing of posters, prospectus, circulars, &c... 1,573.05

Advertising... 3,468.57

Telegrams... 521.68

Postages... 225.48

Sundries... 281.51

Balance, transferred to General Account... 2,429.73

\$480,000.00

EXPENDITURE.

By Subscription to Royal Society of St. George, London... \$7.02

By Subscription to Life Subscription... 4.00

To Life Subscription... 50.00

To Interest on Current Account with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank... 44.77

\$2,885.49

EXPENDITURE.

By Subscription to Royal Society of St. George, London... \$7.02

By Subscription to Life Subscription... 4.00

To Life Subscription... 50.00

To Interest on Current Account with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank... 44.77

\$2,885.49

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN BONDS.

War Loan Bonds for \$1,000,000 and cash for \$25,000 have been handed over to the Hon. Treasurer.

St. George's Society of Hongkong.

SOCIETY OF SAINT GEORGE, HONGKONG.

INCOME.

To Balance Carried forward from 1917... \$1,526.72

To Entrance Fees... 670.00

To Subscriptions for 1917... 16.00

To Subscriptions for 1918... 574.00

To Subscriptions for 1919... 4.00

To Life Subscription... 50.00

To Interest on Current Account with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank... 44.77

\$2,885.49

EXPENDITURE.

By Subscription to Royal Society of St. George, London... \$7.02

By Subscription to Life Subscription... 4.00

To Life Subscription... 50.00

To Interest on Current Account with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank... 44.77

\$2,885.49

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN BONDS.

War Loan Bonds for \$1,000,000 and cash for \$25,000 have been handed over to the Hon. Treasurer.

St. George's Society of Hongkong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKES AT HOME.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

London, Feb. 9.
An easier situation in Belfast is evidenced by the fact that the strikers' committee is sending a deputation to Lord Pirrie which he consented to receive to-day, while the meeting of the piece work boilermakers, shipwrights and blacksmiths yesterday revoked their resolution passed last week demanding an immediate advance of thirty per cent. on piece rates. This simplifies to-day's negotiations because only the hours' question is now in dispute. There was little change at the majority of Clyde shipyards yesterday but some six, to eighty per cent. of the men of various engineering works resumed while a meeting of White Inch shipyard men resolved on condemning the present strike methods, deciding to resume to-day relying on the Trade Union leaders to constitutionally secure their demands. One speaker opined that the trouble was largely due to inefficient workmen.

THE ELECTRICIANS' THREAT.

Reuter learns that the new Defence of the Realm regulation is simply justified because the threatened cutting off of electricity is a deliberate blow aimed at the authority of the Government and the Trade Unions, therefore the Government has either to beat the movement or go under. Furthermore the regulations are justified by the provision of the Gas and Water Act of 1913 making liable to fine or imprisonment any worker wilfully endeavouring to deprive the community of these essentials while the Electric Lighting Act of 1912 provides penalties for malicious cutting off of supplies. The Government is determined to exercise its utmost power to prevent such a calamity as the threat implies. Important precautionary measures have already been taken at London's power stations and full protection will be afforded to all loyal workers desirous of continuing at work.

The Electric Trades Union alleges no grievances of its own but claims to want a national forty hour week, although as recently as 3rd January this Union concluded an agreement for a forty seven hour week to begin on 1st February.

MEN'S BREACH OF FAITH WITH UNIONS.

The Trade Union leaders are contemplating strong action for dealing with the revolutionary movement which led to the unauthorised strikes. A lead has been taken by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers whose Executive has suspended the Society's district committees in Belfast, on the Clyde and in London for violating the Society's rules by participating in unauthorised strikes. Furthermore it is negotiating with the Committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades which yesterday manifested its members in Belfast, Glasgow and on the north-east coast urging them to resume immediately pointing out that stoppages weaken the efficacy of trade unionism and impose unwarranted hardships on loyal trade unionists who are carrying out the decision of the ballot vote. It is emphasised that the threat to plunge London in darkness was not made officially by the Electrical Trade Union but by the London and District branches, not because they had any grievances but merely to demonstrate their resentment at the Government's refusal to intervene in the Clyde and Belfast disputes. Another Trade Union, the Electrical Power Engineers Association, resolved that the above threat was a blow aimed at the Government and has therefore called on its members who are skilled electricians to do their utmost to maintain the supply of electricity. A representative of the Association conferred with the Board of Trade yesterday and arrangements were made to supply unskilled labour to support electricians and guards to protect the workers. A meeting of the Executive of the National Union of General Workers, of whom Mr. Clynes is President and Mr. Will Thorne is Secretary, resolved, while approving of the desire for shorter hours, that the members co-operate loyally with the officials of the Union in the prosecution of their claims. The Executive of the Labour Party yesterday agreed to approach the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress with a view to holding a national conference to consider the industrial unrest. The Amalgamated Engineers' suspension of its London Committee results in the machinery of the threatened strike to-day being handed over to shop stewards whose influence with the rank and file will be tested by the strength of the strike movement.

ELECTRICAL TRADES POSTPONE STRIKE.

The railwaymen's representatives had a conference with the President of the Board of Trade when the latter made a certain offer which the former are discussing to-night, meeting Sir Albert Stanley again to-morrow. One of the delegates opined that an early amicable settlement will be arranged.

Reuter learns that the threatened strike of members of the Electrical Trades Unions has been postponed at least for twenty-four hours.

RAILWAY DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, Feb. 7.
The railways dispute has been satisfactorily settled. The Press Bureau states that the President of the Board of Trade announces that he agreed with the locomotive engineers and firemen that, pending consideration of the general conditions of railway service, the underground trainmen will work an eight hour day. Meal-times are not included, but all reasonable facilities will be given to meet the men's physical needs.

SENSIBLE ADVICE TO POSTAL WORKERS.

Addressing a large meeting of postal workers in London this afternoon, at which resolutions favouring shorter hours, higher wages and full civil rights were adopted, Mr. Clynes emphasised the desirability of formulating and discussing demands before striking in order to keep the sympathy of the public. He declared that a far higher standard of living must be obtained before there could be peace in Britain, but these things could not be settled by mob law. The workers' wishes must be translated by trusted delegates. (Cheers).

Lord Claud Hamilton in a speech in London said the Government control of railways would continue for two years after the conclusion of peace. He regarded the labour outlook as serious and attributed the dangerous shape it was assuming to the fact that the country in the last two years had been debauched by Government money and concessions not made to the argument but to the brute force of men who had never risked their lives for the country. The Government must take off the velvet glove which had been worn too long.

ON THE CLYDE.

The Secretary of the Locomotive and Engineers, on being interviewed, said that notices were issued at midnight closing the strike. All would be working early to-day. The arrangements for a national railway strike which was fixed for noon to-day had been cancelled. Mr. Bromley added that if some consideration had been previously given to the physical disabilities of men working continuously there would have been no strike. Though a few more engineers resumed on the Clyde yesterday the shipyards were still idle. Three meetings of boiler-makers, blacksmiths and shipwrights of various Clyde towns resolved to remain on strike for a forty hour week. There will be a conference of national delegates at Glasgow on Saturday to review the forty hour movement in England and Scotland and decide upon action. The strike leaders talk of extending the strike all over Scotland but are in England and the effect of Government action may result in a change of

policy. Discontent is spreading among Belfast strikers owing to the failure of the leaders to effect a settlement but the fact that Lord Pirrie remains in Belfast ready to confer with the men's delegates as Controller General of merchant shipbuilding is regarded as hopeful. The engineers of Manchester have declined to strike in favour of a forty hour week and called a special meeting to secure as to the methods whereby an agitation for forty hours was begun. A mass meeting of Glasgow engineers considered the suspension of the District Committee and passed a resolution of confidence therein.

Warrants for the arrest of the majority of the Belfast strike leaders have been issued.

Glasgow bakers are expected to cease work on the 8th upon the expiration of strike notices for a forty hour week. It is still uncertain how the railway settlement will affect other movements. The Electrical Union sat continuously in London yesterday conferring with representatives of the Transport Workers, Locomotive Engineers, Licensed Vehicle Workers and other unions and the Electrical Secretary repeatedly came out and announced "all out." He also denied a report that the strike was postponed and called off. Nevertheless work was carried on as usual at the power stations last night and the action of the Union did not appear to interfere with the comfort of the metropolis. There were temporary spasmodic strikes of electricians at a few establishments but the public services were in nowise affected and the authorities were nowhere perturbed, while the engineers whose London branches had recently decided to strike had, till a late hour, not taken action.

NATIONAL ACTION PENDING.

London, Feb. 9.

The Assistant Commissioner of Police at Belfast denies that warrants were issued for the arrest of the strike leaders. Lord Pirrie presided at a conference of representatives of the Strike Committee of the firms of Harland and Wolff and Workman and Clark with a view to ending the strike. The meeting lasted six hours and adjourned till to-day. It is believed a settlement is likely. The Board of Trade announces at 2.30 in the morning that the conference of the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen and the management of the underground railway companies resulted in an arrangement whereby the services will be resumed as soon as possible. The London branch of the Electoral Trade Union last night ordered an immediate resumption of work pending national action.

STRIKERS BREAK AGREEMENT.

Later.

Despite the agreement between the Government and the Locomotive Engineers' Society the underground railways did not resume to-day owing to the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen deciding the above agreement as being unsatisfactory and ordering their men not to resume work. These men have hitherto struck "officially" with members of above Society and as they are employed at a power station supplying most of the tubes the latter were not able to re-affected the London and South Western and London and Brighton railways which are again running.

The bus drivers threaten to strike owing "inter alia" to growing employment of military motor lorries for transporting people to and from business in London, which is necessitated by the stoppage of the tubes.

The situation in Glasgow is unchanged materially. There was a sensation in Belfast when it became known that the magistrates had issued warrants for the arrest of the chief strike leaders on a charge of conspiracy to prejudice and injure public safety.

Mass meeting at Glasgow, Govan and Clydebank resolved to continue the strike for a forty hour week and called on their Executive Councils to co-operate with the strikers or resign. Govan favoured immediate payment of strike money. The strikers' joint committee issued a militant statement claiming that only a few faint hearts had returned to work, asserting that the Committee is more confident than ever of victory and alleging that the Glasgow carpenters and joiners have decided to strike.

The Municipal employees have decided not to strike. The Scottish miners have all resumed work pending the results of the conference.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain meet at Southampton on the 12th to receive the Government's reply to their demands for a thirty per cent. advance in wages, a six hour day, the nationalisation of mines and full wages for demobilised and unemployed miners.

INTERESTING BALLOT RESULTS.

The Unions involved in the London strikes are endeavouring to secure the stoppage of trams and buses in the event of Khaki labour being employed at the power stations. The position last night is described as delicate.

At a meeting of Woolwich Arsenal engineers last night the result of the ballot of members was announced, 2,110 being in favour of remaining at their work while 1210 favoured a strike. The ballot at Barrow of ship-builders and engineers on the hours question resulted 3,378 in favour of a forty hour week, 3,333 in favour of a forty-four hours, 4,793 favoured negotiating to obtain shorter hours and 1,774 favoured a strike. The drivers belonging to the Locomotive Engineers' Union were called out last night at New Cross, Battersea, Brighton and Eastbourne. A goods train consequently was held up. It is feared that passenger-traffic may be interrupted though it is understood the Government contemplates military control of the services. The Police Commissioner conferred with the Home Office officials last night.

The strike situation in London has greatly worsened with the calling out of the locomotive engineers. The South-western Railway is practically at a standstill while the London Brighton and South Coast service is utterly disorganised. These railways serve most populous suburbs of Greater London and since the tube strike they have constituted the only way whereby hundreds of thousands reached business in the metropolis. The cause of this strike is the interpretation of the eight hours day agreement. The Union claims that meal times were intended to be included. The Government deny this. Only a proportion of engine drivers are members of the Locomotive Engineers' Union. The remainder, who belong to the Railwaymen's Union, have hitherto not struck except at Plymouth.

The London Electrical Trades Union called out their men to-night, but it is not believed that the effects of the strike will be so serious as the Union threatened. Various companies supplying London with electricity hope to be able to carry on at least partially.

The situation on the tubes and in Belfast and Glasgow is unchanged.

BELFAST STILL IN DARKNESS.

London, Feb. 9.

The Controller of Merchant Shipping and Construction, Lord Pirrie, has met the Belfast strike committee and stipulated for an immediate restoration of public services, tramways, gas and electricity, and suggested an immediate resumption of work pending a settlement upon the condition that the men worked a fifty-four hour week but were paid additionally for the time worked over forty-seven hours. Lord Pirrie proposed a resumption of the meeting on the 6th if the men agreed and subsequently the men notified that they would meet Lord Pirrie on the 6th. Consequently, he assumes that the men will agree to the conditions but Belfast was still in darkness to-night.

THE RAILWAY CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The recognition of the Railway Clerks' Association has removed the menace of a general railway strike. The announcement of the agreement was received with enthusiasm at a demonstration of the clerks in London last night when the Secretary described it as the finest agreement ever made, enabling all station masters and superior officials to join the Association. It pays a tribute to the goodwill of Sir Albert Stanley and Mr. Horne. The delay in the settlement was not the fault of these Ministers but was due to the desire of the Association not to do anything to imperil public safety. The Association has always maintained that the majority rule its affairs and is confident that its members would reprobate any unauthorised action. The situation in London last night was that six tubes and the District Railway and one suburban tramway service were stopped. One tube and the Metropolitan Railway and two overhead electric railways and all County Council tramways were working.

The early morning trains to the suburbs of London on the South-Western Railway did not leave Waterloo, their drivers not appearing.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Berne, Feb. 5.

The League of Nations Commission has reported that the formation of the League was an urgent task through which disaster could alone be averted. The League must first prohibit new wars and armaments and if armed force was required the League must control it. The report favours the establishment of free trade and the open door to all countries and colonies and the necessity of the League approving of national tariffs where existing. It says the League should be given power to control the world's production and distribution of food and raw materials.

NEW MEMBERS.

London, Feb. 7.

A communique from Paris dated the 6th states that the League of Nations Commission has unanimously agreed that representatives of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and Rumania should participate in its deliberations. The Commission has already covered one-third of its task, having discussed articles dealing with the motives behind the formation of the League and its objects. It will safeguard the constitution of its chief organs and the qualifications for membership. While the Commission's decisions regarding its articles are provisional many apparent difficulties have been resolved and a general agreement has been reached on the principles underlying the whole draft. It is therefore expected that the remaining articles will be covered quickly.

A communique from Paris, dated 7th February, says that MM. Kramarz, Venizelos, Dmowski and Diamandis, representing respectively the Czechoslovak Republic, Greece, Poland and Roumania, took seats as members of the League of Nations Commission which yesterday evening approved of articles dealing with questions of the greatest importance concerning the positive functions of the League. Half of the draft is now covered.

THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

NON-FULFILMENT OF CONDITIONS BY GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Feb. 7.

According to a Berlin report at the sitting of the Armistice Commission at Spa on the 2nd the German Government was asked to state what quantities of timber, chemical products and coal tar Germany could export in return for foodstuffs.

Paris, Feb. 7.

Marshal Foch, Admiral Wemyss and Generals Bliss and Weygand attended to-day's Supreme War Council and considered new conditions for the armistice which is renewable on the 17th and the measures necessary owing to Germany's non-delivery of rolling stock, not placing German merchantmen at the Allies' disposal, the non-surrender of all submarines and the refusal of Germany to accede to certain demands which are indispensable for the application of the armistice. The Council deliberated as regards the relative proportions of the Allied forces to be maintained in the occupied territories of Germany and Turkey. A well informed French quarter opines that the Associated Powers may consider the question of the occupation of Danzig also the Danzig-Thorn railway.

GERMAN ARROGANCE.

ALLIES ACCUSED OF ROBBERY AND VENGEANCE.

Basle, Feb. 7.

At the opening of the German National Assembly President Ebert declared that the times of kings by the grace of God had gone for ever. He ascribed the loss of the war to the collapse of Germany's allies and Germany's own military and economic situation. The German military party had been over confident that the war had exhausted Germany's opponents, who were introducing robbery and vengeance into their conception of peace despite the fact that the Allies had achieved their war aims, namely, the annihilation of German militarism and imperialism. He threatened the Allies with the prospect of Germany not consenting to participate in the peace negotiations. Germany wanted to enter the League of Nations with equal rights with other Powers. He hailed the decision of German Austria to unite with Germany and urged the workers to realise the necessity of production. The programme of the National Army ought to be the safeguard of the German people and establish a strong Socialist republic.

DISORDERED GERMANY.

FIGHTING AT BREMEN.

Amsterdam, Feb. 7.

A message from Berlin reports thirty killed and one hundred wounded in the Bremen fighting. The latter were taken to hospitals but the total victims is much more numerous.

A message from Bremen says the Government troops have entered the town after heavy fighting and occupied all public buildings.

STRIKE AT DUSSELDORF.

Cologne, Feb. 5.

The situation at Dusseldorf is bearing a critical stage owing to resentment of the middle classes to Spartacist rule. The bourgeoisie, including lawyers, doctors, bankers, hotelkeepers, the press and shop keepers, have commenced a strike owing to inability to get satisfaction as regards their demands for the "free" freedom of the press and public meetings, the establishment of a constitutional form of government and security for public and private property. As Dusseldorf is in the central point and troops are concentrated there it has become a hotbed for foreign communists.

GARLANDS FOR BEATEN GERMANS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN BERLIN.

Judging from the description telegraphed by the correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* the entry of the Prussian Guard regiments into Berlin through the Brandenburg Gate appears to have been made the occasion for a remarkable manifestation of national sentiment.

The pressure of the crowds in the streets, says the correspondent, was such as to constitute an actual danger to life. Although thousands of soldiers, pressing forward shoulder to shoulder, endeavoured to open a passage before the entering troops, and exerted all possible counter pressure against the great throng of the public, it was impossible to hold the spectators back, even when cordons were formed by other soldiers. Progress in regular formation was at first impossible, and eventually men of the Guards themselves had to be told off to assist in making way for their comrades. Nowhere had cordons been formed in advance, not even in front of the grand stand, from which members of the Government watched the spectacle. But the wildly-excited concourse was good-humoured, and its mood was shared by the troops.

In wave after wave the men struggled forward, amidst flags, evergreens, and flowers. At the head of the procession marched a row of soldiers, holding high banners in the colours of the new Republic—black, red, and gold. Then came detachments representing regiments from all the Federal States, with their own colours in their rifle barrels.

"Deutschland ueber Alles." Bavarians were first, with their blue and gold—fine fellows, still well equipped and many of them on horse-back, others seated on gun-carriages covered with flowers and greenery. Alongside many of the infantrymen marched their wives or sweethearts. The cheering was not very loud, but it ran as a murmur along Unter den Linden, where all windows, balconies, and roofs were occupied by sightseers.

Neither on the houses nor among the incoming soldiers were any red flags to be seen; only from the Russian Embassy was this symbol of revolution flown. Some of the bands played "Deutschland ueber Alles," and others played soldier melodies, but not a single revolutionary tune was heard. "It is indeed striking," says the correspondent, "how little people sing in revolutionary Berlin."

On a grand stand in the Pariser-Platz, far above the crowd, were to be seen Herr Ebert and Burgomaster Wermuth, with a single General, Ebert silhouetted like other bourgeois spectators. No officers of high rank were visible in the procession.

To the Berlin population, knowing so well how the ranks of these regiments have been thinned, some of the pictures must have had their melancholy side. There was the knowledge, for instance, that in the last Aisne battle, of a whole proud regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guard only two officers and 42 men survived. No signs of suffering, no effects of forced marches, however, betrayed themselves. Only the very poor horses told of what the retreat had meant.

A MILITARY CITY AGAIN. Flowers and cigarettes were thrown from windows and balconies to the passing troops, who were met by motor-cars laden with brilliant chrysanthemums. Berlin was once more a military city, a city of enthusiasm for soldiers and their deeds. There was nothing in the entry to suggest the national defeat.

Despite the lack of sunshine, the picture was full of colour by reason of the lavish display of flags and flowers. All the afternoon troops from the West were passing through, and tens of thousands of people were tireless in watching them. The impression on the observer was all the more striking because of the revolutionary scenes witnessed in the same surroundings, and the memories, only two days old, of the wild cries of Liebknecht's followers.

WHEN CITY TROOPS RETURN. Commanding officers of City battalions met at the Mansion House recently to make arrangements and raise funds for the reception of City troops on their return from the front. It is also intended to temporarily reorganise the City battalions, the Lord Mayor as chairman, appointed carry out the

NOTICES.

THE CIGARETTES WITH THE PEDIGREE

"THREE CASTLES"

THE NEW SIZED

"THREE CASTLES"

SUPER MAGNUMS.

The Big brothers of the "Three Castles" family.

Sold in patent air-tight tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

February 8.

Wainang, 1169, Br. Capt. Mastock, Bangkok, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 14.

Sekiang, 1516, Br. Capt. Eddy, Siam, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 25.

Chinai, 1533, Br. Capt. Speed, Bangkok, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 20.

Sun Tak, 1145, Br. Capt. Carstairs, Tientsin, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 40.

Dreifar, 1172, Br. Capt. Wirth, Saigon, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 18.

Taitou Maru, 1564, Jap. Capt. Tanaka, Canton, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Shun Chong, 638, Br. Capt. Kyle, Singapore, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 39.

Poo Lee, 839, Br. Capt. Molyneux, Brinkley, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

February 10.

Tai Lee, 4055, Br. Capt. Mackenzie, San Francisco, Standard, Mooring - C 14.

Binkiang, 1516, Br. Capt. Eddy, Siam, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 25.

Sekiang, 1533, Br. Capt. Speed, Bangkok, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 20.

Kumyang, 1177, Br. Capt. MacLellan, Canton, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 40.

Atreus, 1180, Br. Capt. Wirth, Saigon, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 18.

Benders, 1187, Br. Capt. Carstairs, Tientsin, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 40.

Admiral, 1188, Br. Capt. Wirth, Saigon, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 18.

Pyriku, 1189, Br. Capt. Wirth, Saigon, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 18.

Yingchow, 1216, Br. Capt. Wirth, Saigon, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 18.

Kwallin, 1073, Br. Capt. Wirth, Saigon, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 18.

Hothow, 877, Br. Capt. Wirth, Saigon, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 18.

Krisan Maru, 1906, Jap. Capt. Motoori, Yokohama, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Mikage Maru, 838, Jap. Capt. Horiuchi, Kobe, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 23.

Hakuto Maru, 1261, Jap. Capt. Suzuki, Kobe, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 23.

Toyo Maru, 914, Jap. Capt. Furukawa, Yokohama, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Toyo Maru, 915, Jap. Capt. Furukawa, Yokohama, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Joshin Maru, 402, Jap. Capt. Hirano, Kobe, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Sorhu Maru, 1066, Jap. Capt. Inoue, Yokohama, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Kofuku Maru, 1185, Jap. Capt. Watake, Yokohama, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Halo Tak, 177, Br. Capt. Gier, Canton, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

VESSELS TO CLEAR.

February 9.

Kaijo Maru for Keelung, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Kung Ping for Bangkok, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Yingchow for Shanghai, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Waiwai for Shanghai, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Long Lee for Singapore, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Hakuto Maru for Saigon, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Wingang for Shanghai, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Sun Tak for Haiphong, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Haikun for Fuzhou, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

February 10.

Chen On for Haikun, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Singapore for Canton, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Taiyok for Singapore, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Tomato Maru for Haikun, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Hakuto Maru for Saigon, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Wingang for Shanghai, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Sun Tak for Haiphong, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

Haikun for Fuzhou, 11 a.m. - Mooring - C 11.

POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Bangkok - For WAISUNG, 11th Feb. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China - For SINKIANG, 11th Feb. 11 a.m.

Strait, Bangkok and India via Calcutta - For KWAI ANG, 11th Feb. 11 a.m.

Japan - For BENDORAN, 11th Feb. 11 a.m.

Haikun - For HAKUOKU MARU, 11th Feb. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

(Continued from Page 8.)

de Rome ... 75

A. de Souza, b Donnelly ... 48

C. J. Stapleton, b de Rome ... 3

A. T. W. Dowling, c Thurstfield, b de Rome ... 0

H. H. Tayler, c Evans, b Donnelly ... 7

J. D. Birrell stamped Sutton, b Donnelly ... 1

R. Pestonji, not out ... 5

J. P. Robinson, H. Overy and E. J. Edwards, did not bat

Extras ... 17

Total ... 180

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

T. E. Pearce ... 9 1 28 0

D. E. Donnelly ... 174 1 89 3

E. J. de Rome ... 11 2 36 4

E. H. Gray ... 5 0 12 0

M. M. Maas ... 3 0 18 0

HONGKONG.

Capt. E. H. Gray, b Overy ... 34

F. J. de Rome, b Overy ... 5

T. E. Pearce, b Overy ... 28

H. E. Wood, not out ... 51

Capt. H. E. Murray, c Sousa, b Taylor ... 11

R. P. Thurstfield, not out ... 7

M. M. Maas ... 1

F. W. S. Evans ... 1

F. Syme Thomson, did not bat

F. Sutton ... 1

D. E. Donnelly ... 1

Extras ... 8

Total ... 143

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Pestonji R. ... 13 2 47 1

Overy H. ... 13 1 64 3

Taylor H. H. ... 6 25 1

WEDNESDAY, 12th February.

Swaow & Straits - For CHINHUA, 11th Feb. 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Hong Kong - For NOVARS, 11th Feb. 11 a.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia - For FOKU O MARU, 11th Feb. 11 a.m.

Swaow, Amoy and Formosa via Taiwan - For SOREU, 11th Feb. 11 a.m.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN VORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"ATREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th February.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th February, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 9th Feb to 15th Feb.

Time	High Water	Low Water
9th Feb	10.15	4.15
10th Feb	10.45	4.45
11th Feb	11.15	5.15
12th Feb	11.45	5.45
13th Feb	12.15	6.15
14th Feb	12.45	6.45
15th Feb	1.15	7.15

in morning, a afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 10th 11h. 33m. - No return from Japan, Thiruvananthapuram and the Philippines. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations. An anticyclone is central to the north of the Yangtze Valley, and fresh monsoons will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.65 inch. Total since January 1st 1.80 inches against an average of 2.4 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to the Rock	N. & N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa (Taiwan)	N. winds, fresh to strong.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES - Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 10, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Instrument	3.11	3.18	3.10
Barometer	30.11	30.18	30.10
Thermometer	59	53	52
Humidity	81	93	86
Wind Direction	E.	N.	C.
Force	5	1	0
Weather	o	od	od
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.07
Direction of Rain	on the	on the	on the
Amount	10.53	10.53	10.53

H.K. Observatory, Feb. 10, 1919.

P. P. C. L. A. N. M. Director.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

10th, 11th, & 12th. February

GAUMONT GRAPHIC.

KATHLYN WILLIAMS

SUPPORTED BY

THOMAS HOLDING

IN

"REDEEMING LOVE"

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance

on Tuesday the 11th. Feb at 9.15 P.M.

MATINEES

THURSDAY, 13th February at 5.5 p.m.

"THE BARRIER"

IN 7 PARTS

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE

TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-DAY

BESSIE LOVE

IN

"SISTER OF SIX"

in which are also to be found the two clever children who played the parts of Jack and the Princess in "Jack and the Beanstalk."

"A GAME OLD KNIGHT."

BRITISH GAZETTE, No. 86.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:-

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1523, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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Manager.

EUROPE HOTEL SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL.

CRAIGEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK.

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON.

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. Central Agents.

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